The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4612.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SARATOGA
"A"
SPRING WATER.

SARATOGA, in the State of New-York, is one of the most remarkable mineral reservoirs upon the surface of the globe. Within an area of a mile in diameter are some thirty Mineral Springs—no two of them alike. In some of the Waters, Chloride of Sodium predominates; in others, Iodine, Magnesia, Sulphur, Chalybeate, &c. The beneficial effects of some of these Waters, as medicinal agents, are known throughout the civilized world. Probably one hundred thousand persons visit these Springs annually. Many hundred thousand bottles of the Water are transported and consumed in the various localities of the country.

The following are the mineral contents, in grains, in a gallon of Water, from six of the principal Springs:

Saratoga A	656.911	Hamilton	442.32
Congress	597.94	Columbian	407.50
Empire	406.262	High Rock	345.60

The Saratoga A Spring Water is probably the most effective mineral water found on either continent. It has ten per cent. greater mineral properties than the celebrated Congress Spring; four times that of Baden-Baden; five times that of Aix-la-Chapelle; twice that of Vichy; nearly three times greater than the renowned Seltzer; and equally over the Spas of Bath and Kissingen.

Analysis of the SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER:

Chloride of Sodium	565.300	Bi-carbonate of Iron	1.724
Chloride of Potassium	.357	Sulphate of Lime	.449
Chloride of Calcium and Magnesia	traces	Sulphate of Magnesia	.288
Bi-carbonate of Soda	6.752	Sulphate of Soda	2.500
Bi-carbonate of Lime	84.852	Sulphate of Potassa	.370
Bi-carbonate of Magnesia	29.48	Silicic Acid	1.480
		Alumina	.380
Per gallon, grains			656.911

A celebrated authority says: "The virtues of mineral waters have been best shown in the treatment of obscure and chronic diseases. In many instances persons have been restored to health, or greatly relieved by mineral waters, where other remedies have failed. The reason no doubt is, that such waters must contain compounds not yet known to chemistry or pharmacy."

IMITATIONS.

Many persons have sought to imitate these waters, and are selling fabricated waters under genuine names. They may be imitated in taste—they can not be in effect. The peach can be analyzed, but cannot be reproduced. The diamond is known to be only pure carbon, yet the wisdom of the world has not been able to solve the mystery of its combination. The public ought not to be thus deceived.

There are many waters sold for the real Saratoga A Spring Water, from similarity of name and appearance. The "Saratoga A Spring Water" is bottled in pint and quart bottles. Each bottle has the raised letters blown in,

SARATOGA
A
SPRING WATER,

and should always be designated by the letter "A." Do not accept "Saratoga (Star) Water," or "Saratoga Water," or any other water, when you wish "Saratoga A Spring Water."

USES.

The reputation of this water is based upon its effects in diseases of the stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen, and acts with wonderful benefit in cases of Chronic Dyspepsia, Constipation, Gravel, Gout, Scrofula, Cutaneous Affections, General Lethargy, Soreness and Prostration of the System.

DIRECTIONS.

Commence with a pint bottle fifteen to thirty minutes before breakfast or dinner, and take once a day while the system requires it. ITS EFFECTS are tonic—and very cathartic, cleansing the system in the most thorough and easy manner, without griping or weakening reaction. The appetite is increased, the system strengthened, and the social feelings improved.

We annex a few indorsements:

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 1, 1866.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours in relation to the "Saratoga A Spring Water," we are pleased to say that, having used the Water thoroughly, we believe it to be of a superior quality, and cheerfully recommend the use of the same for all purposes for which you recommend it. We think it is equal to any mineral water in the world.

Yours truly, LELAND BROTHERS.

FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1866.

John F. Henry, Esq., No 21 Park-row, New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I beg you to accept my thanks for the case of "Saratoga Spring Water" which you have kindly sent me. It is very beneficial.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FROM HON. FERNANDO WOOD.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866.

I have used the "Saratoga A Water," and deem it exceedingly beneficial. I have been in the habit of using the mineral waters of Saratoga for several years, and think this one of the best for difficulties of the stomach or affections of the liver. FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, editor of the New-York *Express*, says:

The "Saratoga A Spring" contains, we believe, all the good qualities of the first waters of the springs as cathartics, tonics and aperients upon torpid and constipated constitutions. Its medicinal effects upon the system are certainly very prompt and efficacious.

FROM REV. DR. CUYLER.

LAFAYETTE-AVE. CHURCH, BROOKLYN, May 5, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have only deferred acknowledging the receipt of the "Saratoga Spring Water" until I had an opportunity to give it a fair trial. I have used three or four bottles, and find it an admirable and thorough cathartic. I like it exceedingly, and, with many thanks, I remain, gratefully yours, THEODORE L. CUYLER.

FROM JAY GOULD, ESQ.,

President of the Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad.

The medicinal properties of the "Saratoga A Spring Water" are similar to those of the Congress Water, and I have found it from experience the best of the mineral waters as a cathartic.

It is the only medicine I ever take. It cannot be recommended too highly. Yours, JAY GOULD.

FROM GOV. SEYMOUR.

UTICA, N. Y., May 1, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Saratoga A Spring Water" with much advantage. I think this water will prove of great value to the public. Truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

FROM HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866.

I am much obliged for the case of "Saratoga A Spring Water," and I reply as to my opinion of it with pleasure. It is stronger and more effective than Congress Water, but the increased saline taste is not as agreeable to me as it may be to others. I am greatly obliged to you for it. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FROM MAYOR HOFFMAN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May, 3, 1866.

John F. Henry, Esq., Sec'y Saratoga Spring Co.:

DEAR SIR: I have received and used the box of "Saratoga A Spring Water" which you were kind enough to send me. I find it excellent. Without disparaging any other spring, I can say with pleasure that this equals any I have ever known. Very respectfully,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

FROM REV. GARDNER SPRING, D. D.

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

I have used with profit the "Saratoga Spring Water." I think its cathartic properties are superior to any other mineral water. Respectfully,

GARDNER SPRING.

MANTON MARBLE, Esq., Editor of the New-York *World*, says:

"An analysis of the 'Saratoga A Spring Water' shows it to possess qualities quite equal, if not superior to the famous Congress Spring. The water is pleasant, and acts as an aperient and tonic. This new Spring Water will prove very popular."

* * * I have for several years made a liberal and profitable use of the various mineral waters of Saratoga, but none of them have dealt with me so efficiently and healthfully as the waters of the recently-opened "Saratoga A Spring." EDWARD TAYLOR,

Pastor of the South Congregational Church.

BROOKLYN, May 14, 1866.

The Hon. Horace Greeley, editor of New-York *Tribune*, says:

"I have great confidence in the mineral waters of Saratoga, and can recommend the water of the 'Saratoga A Spring' with much pleasure."

LINDENCROFT, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 1, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Upon repeated trials, I find the "Saratoga A Spring Water" all that the proprietors recommend it to be. I think it is superior to any water I have ever drank in or from Saratoga. Truly yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

BROOKLYN, May 10, 1866.

John F. Henry, Esq., Secretary:

DEAR SIR: I believe in Saratoga water. I have drank of the waters of all the springs in Saratoga, and with entire impartiality, and a full indorsement of the other springs, I am free to say the "A Water" possesses qualities and produces effects I have not discovered in any other water. These waters are too little appreciated. Were not my house connected as agents of this water I should answer you in more emphatic terms.

DEMAS BARNES.

FROM REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

DEAR SIR: I have heretofore used only the "Vichy" mineral water, but I have received your "Saratoga A Water," and think very highly of it.

Respectfully yours, E. H. CHAPIN.

BROOKLYN, May 8, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have not analyzed the "Saratoga A Spring Water," but I know, from my own experience and that of my family, that it contains all the sparkling effervescence of the other celebrated springs, while its tonic, alterative and cathartic effect is superior to them all.

If those who suffer from torpid livers, and who experience the host of unpleasant sensations which result from "biliousness," would use this water, the product of Divine wisdom, they might safely forego that greater host of so-called "remedies," which, prepared by man, partake largely of his ignorance and imperfections.

Yours, respectfully, H. E. MORRILL, M. D.

Last season, while visiting Saratoga, my attention was called to the waters of the "Saratoga A Spring," by Major Leland, of Union Hall. I found upon using them that I derived immediate and lasting benefit. They are invaluable. I have used these waters bottled with the same satisfactory results. No family should be without them. Yours, truly, DANIEL S. MILLER,

Formerly, Lee, Dater & Miller, N. Y.

THE TRADE LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

The "Saratoga A Spring Water" is securely packed in cases of four dozen pints and of two dozen quarts. It retails for the same as Congress Water, but in quantities costs less to the trade.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York,

Agents for the Saratoga "A" Spring Water Co.

Sold by dealers in every place, and by the following firms:

Barnes, Ward & Co., New-Orleans; Barnes, Henry & Co., Montreal; Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Philadelphia; Rust Bros. & Bird, Boston; Wm. H. Brown & Bros., Baltimore; Kidwell & Son, Washington; J. W. Perkins & Co., Portland; J. Balch & Son, Providence; Sisson & Butler, Hartford; A. McClure & Co., Albany; Dickinson, Comstock & Co., Utica; Farrington, Moore & Co., Syracuse; Post & Bruff, Rochester; Spencer & Bullymore, Buffalo; Strong & Armstrong, Cleveland; F. E. Suire & Co., Cincinnati; R. A. Robinson & Co., Louisville; Peter E. Blow, St. Louis; J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago; Farrand, Sheley & Co., Detroit; R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh; Nippen & Reakirt, Memphis; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond; A. A. Solomons & Co., Savannah; King & Cassidey, Charleston; Green & Button, Milwaukee; Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco; F. C. Herbruger & Co., Panama, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Conference Committee's Report on the Tax Bill Agreed to in Both Houses.

NO CHANGE IN THE TAX ON INCOMES.

The Cotton Tax Fixed at Three Cents a Pound.

Native Wines to be Placed on the Free List.

Passage of the Pension Bill in the Senate.

Two Dollars a Month to Soldiers' Widows for Each Child Under Sixteen Years.

Report on the Commutation of Rations to Prisoners of War.

Animated Discussion on the Tariff Bill Between the Eastern and Western Members.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 6.

PROGRESS ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The House was so much occupied with debate on questions of very little general interest that not much progress was made with the Tariff Bill. A long evening session sufficing to complete scarcely more than two short sessions. The chief debate of the day was upon marble, nickel, steel pens, &c., and though numerous amendments were moved to these clauses all of them were rejected, and the Ways and Means were sustained. This evening a long debate sprang up on the proposition to insert soda, ash and kindred articles in the bill, but the motion was finally lost by a small majority in a small house. The remaining sections of the bill relate to seeds, grain, lumber, and also include the free list and several administrative amendments to existing laws.

That the measure can be finished to-morrow does not seem possible.

THE ANIMATED DEBATE ON THE BILL.

Upon the introduction of the Tax Bill in the Senate this afternoon, there sprung up quite an animated discussion upon the Tariff Bill. The discussion was irrelavant, but was indulged in under the very wide latitude allowed by the Senate in debate. The East and West were arrayed against each other, and it turned out, according to the explanation of the Senators representing the two sections, Messrs. WILSON and HENDRICKS, that both parties are opposed to the present Tariff Bill. Mr. WILSON proclaimed emphatically that Massachusetts does not want the proposed tariff, and that that State, as well as other New-England States, is content with the existing laws regulating the tariff. From the exhibit of warm feeling on the subject this afternoon, it would appear that when the Tariff Bill comes up regularly in the Senate, there will be a stormy debate, and that probably the Senate will reject the bill altogether.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE TAX BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Tax Bill have reported in favor of putting native wines upon the free list. As the bill came from the House there was a tax of five cents per gallon imposed on such wines. The Western members persistently opposed this tax, and have succeeded in getting native wine placed upon the free list.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations sent by the President to the Senate to-day were THOS. HARLAND, of New-York, to be Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, *vice* D. C. WHITMAN, resigned; and WM. HAMILTON to be Collector, and JAS. A. GREASON Assessor of Second Collection District of Missouri. The first named nominee, Mr. HARLAND, served heretofore in the capacity of Chief Clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, and is eminently qualified for the position to which he has been named. He is now Chief Clerk in the Patent-office.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF FOR THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

A telegram was received at the War Department yesterday, requesting that a sufficient number of tents might be loaned by the Government to afford shelter to the homeless unfortunates who are sufferers from the terrible conflagration in Portland, Me. Secretary STANTON promptly authorized the Quartmaster General to issue tents sufficient to accommodate fifteen thousand persons, from the Quartermaster's depot in Boston, Mass.

THE CABINET.

The session of the Cabinet to-day was a brief one, probably owing to the oppressively hot weather. No matters of great moment were considered in cabinet.

A NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The President has withdrawn from the Senate the nomination of Hon. JESSE O. NORTON as U. S. District-Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. No cause is as yet assigned for this withdrawal.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The National Union Club have received a very large number of letters from prominent men in all parts of the country warmly approving the call for a convention at Philadelphia on the 14th of August.

BILLS APPROVED.

All bills that were before the President, and under consideration by him up to the Fourth of July, have been approved and have received his signature. Seventeen bills, nine being for railroad and other interests in Michigan, were returned to Congress to-day. Among the bills approved is the Pacific Railroad Bill, which was passed last week.

THE ST. LOUIS POSTMASTER.

PETER L. FOY, the present Postmaster at St. Louis, has been twice nominated by the President for reappointment to that office, and the Senate has twice rejected Mr. FOY. It is likely that Mr. FOY's name will be again sent to the Senate in a day or two for the same office.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S SUCCESSOR IN BALTIMORE.

Gen. GRANT has selected Gen. SLOCUM to succed Gen. HANCOCK in command at Baltimore. Mr. STANTON don't approve this selection, and the difference is not yet settled.

THE LEXINGTON STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The statue of Washington, removed from the Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, by Gen. HUNTER, on his raid up the Valley of Virginia, has passed through Alexandria, by express, on its way to that place, an order having been issued for its restoration.

EX-SENATOR RHETT NOT ASSASSINATED.

The statement telegraphed from the South that Ex-Senator ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT, of South Carolina, the former well known secession and nullification leader, had been assassinated, was erroneous. The person murdered was BENJAMIN S. RHETT, a cotton merchant of Charleston, who has never been in political life. He was a younger brother of the Ex-Senator.

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS TO PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Secretary of War has sent a letter to the House in answer to the resolution of June 14, calling for information in regard to the commutation of rations allowed to Union soldiers who were prisoners of war, stating that by a General Order of February 14, 1862, rations to Union soldiers, held as prisoners of war in the rebel States, were commuted at cost price, and the sum paid was about $2,500,000. After hostilities terminated, and the prisoners were all released, it became manifest that commutation claims were becoming the subject of speculation and traffic by agents and brokers; and in the absence of any specific appropriation, the order for commutation of rations was suspended until Congress should make an appropriation, if deemed proper, and provide regulations which might secure the money to the persons properly entitled thereto, and protect them against fraudulent speculation. The outstanding claims, principally in the hands of agents, assigns, brokers, &c., are estimated at $3,400,000.

MEXICAN NEWS—THE EMPEROR TO DRAW ON THE FRENCH CHEST.

Letters from Vera Cruz, dated the 21st ultimo, were received to-day in this city, and, emanating from reliable sources, contain the intelligence that Gen. BAZAINE had made an agreement with MAXIMILIAN, by which the latter would receive from the French chest 500,000 francs every month for his most urgent expenses, besides having his Austrian and Belgian troops paid by the French Government.

CONSULAR.

MORITZ VON BAUMBECK has been recognized by the President as Vice Consul for the Grand Duchy of Baden, at Milwaukee, Wis.

STATIONERY.

Messrs. PHELPS & SOLOMONS, of Washington, have been awarded the contract for resupplying stationery to the Treasury Department, and the Internal Revenue and other bureaus.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....FRIDAY, July 6, 1866.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House Bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war for the Union, with an amendment as a substitute,—the amendment consisting of the Senate Bill, with a provision that the exclusion of the home guards from bounties shall not apply to those legalized and mustered in as three years volunteers, under the act of February, 1864, for completing the defence of Washington.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the House resolution for the appointment of a committee on retrenchments. Laid over until to-morrow.

EQUALIZATION OF PAY.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill to equalize the pay of clerks and officers of the Senate with those of the House.

REPORT ON THE TAX BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Conference Committee on the Tax Bill, made a report which was read at length.

Mr. FESSENDEN, at the conclusion of the reading, said there were a great many amendments to the bill, but most of them were verbal. The Committee had amended the subject with very great care, and had no difficulty in coming to a conclusion, except upon a few points, which were finally settled to the satisfaction of all. It would be too much of a tax for him (FESSENDEN) to undertake to go through the whole bill and explain all the amendments, but if any Senators had questions to ask in regard to any article in the bill he would be happy to answer him.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that when this bill came from the House there was a tax of five cents per pound on cotton. The Committee on Conference had reduced it to two cents. He was glad of that, but considering the situation of the people in that section where cotton was grown, reduced as they were to abject poverty, scarcely able to get bread for their families, unrepresented in Congress, he thought it unjust to single out one article of agriculture for taxation. He was totally opposed to taxing cotton unless other products of the farm were taxed. While the bill as presented by the Conference Committee was more favorable to the planter than as it came from the House, yet as the single article of cotton was selected out of all agricultural products for taxation, he could not vote for the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that the Senate was informed early in the session, by the proper Departments of the Government, that the condition of the finances was such as would allow a very large reduction in taxation. He (HENDRICKS) was informed by Mr. SHERMAN that the revenue from internal taxes might be reduced seventy-five millions of dollars. He hoped then to see some reduction in the taxes that have been upon the agricultural interests of the country; but there was no such relief. There was an extraordinary tax on whisky, although he thought that an experience of two years had shown that that tax defeated the revenue. He then spoke in opposition to the cotton tax, and characterized the bill as unfavorable to the agricultural interests.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the agricultural interests were better cared for than any other in this bill. Nearly all the burdens of the bill were put upon wealth. Articles of luxury were taxed heavily; agricultural implements were left free. He doubted the sincerity of Mr. HENDRICKS when he said he did not oppose the bill from any sectional spirit. It would be within bounds to say that if Ohio paid ten millions of tax under the last bill, she would pay but five millions under this. Indiana would pay one or two millions less under this than under the former bill, and so of other States.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied to Mr. SHERMAN's remarks. He maintained that the States of Indiana and Ohio were interested in the cotton tax. It was to their interest to promote the growth of cotton in the South, as the farmers of the Northwest found their best markets in the South for their corn and other products.

Mr. WILSON spoke against the Tariff Bill now pending in the House. It was a Western measure. Massachusetts was satisfied with the present tariff, and he would vote against the bill if sent to the Senate without modification. Massachusetts had protection enough. They had enough of this thing of putting on heavy tariff to protect iron and other interests of Pennsylvania and the West and then charging it all to New-England.

Mr. HENDRICKS would ask Mr. WILSON who was the author of the House Tariff Bill.

Mr. WILSON said that Mr. MORRILL reported the bill, but men from the Northwest in the wool interest originated it. Whoever said the present tariff came from New-England said what was not true.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that after the remarks of Mr. WILSON, he felt sure that the Tariff Bill would be defeated. He hoped it would. He would join with Mr. WILSON in laboring for its defeat. He would join New-England in demanding revenue tariff, and that would be protection enough under the present system.

Mr. WILSON said that the high duty on wool and iron were put on the Tariff Bill against the wishes of the Chairman of the Committee in the House.

Mr. GUTHRIE said he was opposed to the tax on cotton, and also to the tax on sugar made from cane. His judgment was against any tax on cotton, but he felt compelled to yield.

Mr. POMEROY said that the bill discriminated against the cotton raiser, except in this particular, it was partialy favorable to agricultural——

Mr. FESSENDEN objected to the wide range of the debate. The question rests simply in agreeing to the report.

He hoped gentlemen would not argue the tariff in advance, or, if they did so, that when the Tariff Bill came here they would try to recollect that they had made their speeches.

Mr. JOHNSON said he rose merely to say that he thought there should be no tax on cotton. Still he believed it would bear the tax agreed upon by the Committee, though it would bear that recommended by the House.

The report of the Conference Committee was agreed to and sent to the House.

Mr. POLAND called up the bill to provide for the payment for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States. The question was on Mr. WILSON's amendment to strike out the provision authorizing payment for stores not properly receipted for.

A discussion took place, participated in by Messrs. WILLIAMS, CLARK, HOWE, FESSENDEN, SAULSBURY, HOWARD and TRUMBULL.

Mr. WILSON's amendment was agreed to by a vote of 17 yeas against 13 nays.

At 5:15 the Senate took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

PENSIONS.

The Senate met at 7 P. M., and proceeded, according to the resolution of yesterday, to the consideration of private bills from the Committee on Pensions.

A number of bills granting pensions to widows and wounded soldiers of the late war were passed.

A bill was passed granting pensions to Provost-Marshals and Assistant Provost-Marshals, if wounded, or to their heirs, if killed, the former as Captains, and the latter as Lieutenants; also giving $2 each per month additional to the widows of soldiers for every child under sixteen years of age dependent upon them for support.

At 8:15 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July, 6.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill, were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. STEVENS obtained leave to make a personal explanation filed for publication in the *Globe*, with some remarks in connection with the statement of Mr. LE BLOND, after the speech of Mr. HARRIS, in which was asserted that the views of Mr. HARRIS and of Mr. STEVENS in regard to secession coincided. He (STEVENS) denied that during the four years of the war the rebellious States were in any sense in the Union.

PENSIONS.

The bill reported last Friday by Mr. COFFROTH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, came up in the regular business in the morning.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to restrict its benefits to those who had remained loyal to the Government Agreed to.

Mr. HALE opposed the bill.

Mr. COFFROTH expressed the hope that at the proper time Congress would place on the pension roll every soldier who had fought in the late war.

Mr. HALE said he was glad to hear the gentleman say so. It comported with his idea of the liberality of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (COFFROTH.) He (COFFROTH) was profusely liberal with other people's money. He (HALE) came here with no such spirit. He did not believe that they should even talk of giving pensions to every soldier who fought in the late war. The passage of this bill would be such an exhibition of easy virtue that it would tend greatly toward unsettling the credit of the nation. The nation would have to avail itself itself of the Bankrupt law, and he feared she could not show assets enough to entitle her to a clean certificate.

Mr. COFFROTH, in replying to the charge of extravagance, taunted Mr. HALE with having voted nine or ten millions of dollars of the people's money for the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. HALE confessed to having voted for the appropriation bills reported by the Committee. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania (COFFROTH) had voted against them he was sorry for it.

Mr. THAYER called attention to the fact that the bill omitted to make provision for the sailors who had achieved glories which transcended anything done on land during the contest.

Mr. COFFROTH modified the bill so as to include sailors.

Mr. ROSS called attention to the omission of those who had fought in the Black Hawk War. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived by 46 to 83.

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Baldwin, Baxter, Boutwell, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Garfield, Griswold, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Hart, Henderson, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbard, Kasson, Ketcham, Laflin, Longyear, Marvin, McRuer, Patterson, Perham, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Ritter, Sawyer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts—46.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Baker, Barker, Bidwell, Bingham, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coffroth, Cullom, Dawson, Delano, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farquhar, Ferry, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hays, Hogan, Holmes, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard, Jr., of New-York, Hubbell of Ohio, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Le Blond, Loan, Marston, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Moulton, Myers, Niblack, Noell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Phelps, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Rogers, Rollins, Ross, Rousseau, Schenck, Scofield, Shanklin, Spalding, Stevens, Stillwell, Taber, Thayer, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trimble, Van Horn of Missouri, Washburne of Indiana, Welker, Wentworth, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Winfield, Woodbridge—84.

The vote on referring the Pension Bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Bidwell, Bingham, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Dixon, Driggs, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Jr. of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Laflin, Lawrence, Loan, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, O'Neill, Paine, Patterson, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Ritter, Rousseau, Scofield, Taylor, Thayer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams, Wilson of Pennsylvania—74.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Banks, Coffroth, Davison, Eckley, Eldridge, Farquhar, Fink, Glossbrennr, Grider, Grinnell, Hogan, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of Ohio, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Kerr, Latham, Lawrence of Ohio, Le Blond, McCullough, McKee, Morrill, Myers, Niblack, Noell, Orth, Perham, Phelps, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Rogers, Rollins, Ross, Sawyer, Shanklin, Spalding, Stillwell, Taber, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trimble, Van Horn of Missouri, Washburne, of Indiana, Wentworth, Wilson of Iowa, Winfield—47.

Vote on the Conference report:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Ashley of Ohio, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Bundy, Cobb, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Delano, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard, Jr., of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Ketcham, Laflin, Latham, Longyear, Marston, Marvin, McRuer, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, O'Neil, Paine, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins, Sawyer, Scofield, Smith, Spalding, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Winfield, Woodbridge—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Anderson, Baker, Benjamin, Boyer, Buckland, Clarke of Ohio, Coffroth, Cook, Cullum, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Harris, Hayes, Hogan, Holmes, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Kelso, Kuykendall, Lawrence of Ohio, LeBlond, Loan, Marshall, McClurg, McKee, Mercur, Myers, Niblack, Noell, Orth, Patterson, Randall of Kentucky, Ritter, Schenck, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Stevens, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Trimble, Van Horn of Missouri, Washburne of Indiana, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa—57.

At 4.30 o'clock the House took a recess till 7.30.

Mr. PERHAM desired to offer a substitute which had been considered by the Committee.

Mr. COFFROTH declined to let it be offered, insisting on the demand for the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 26 to 75, whereupon Mr. KELLEY moved to recommit the bill, and all amendments and substitutes thereto to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and moved the previous question on that motion. He did so in order that a bill might be properly matured.

The previous question was seconded and the motion was agreed to; yeas, 74; nays, 46. So the bill was recommitted.

Mr. PERHAM asked leave to report a bill granting pensions to those soldiers of the war of 1812 who are in necessitous circumstances.

Mr. HALE asked whether the bill included soldiers of the late war.

Mr. PERHAM replied that it did not.

Mr. HALE objected to any bill that did not extend the same right to the soldiers of the late war as to the soldiers of any other war.

PATENTS.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to allow JAMES C. COOK to apply for an extension of his patent button backs and connecting eyes.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Tariff Bill.

Mr. O'NEILL moved to increase the duty on hair-cloth from 40 to 45 per centum *ad valorem.*

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the amendment by striking out the paragraph "and on hair-cloth of the description known as hair-seating, 45 cents per square yard; on hair-cloth other than seating, 50 per centum *ad valorem.*"

Mr. O'NEILL accepted the amendment instead of his own. The amendment was rejected, 47 to 49.

Mr. KELLEY moved to reduce the duty on Italian marble from $1 to 70 cents per cubic foot, and spoke in support of the amendment. A considerable debate sprang up, in which Messrs. MORRILL, SPALDING and WOODBRIDGE argued against the amendment, and KELLEY, DODGE and RICE, of Massachusetts, in favor. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to reduce the *ad valorem* duty on polished marble from 70 to 55 per cent., and expressed his opposition to those features of the bill which place obstacles in the way of beautifying home with libraries and works of art.

Mr. HOGAN opposed the amendment in a speech of some length.

Mr. WILSON pointed out the inconsistency of the gentleman from Missouri, who belonged to the free trade party, and who had made a free trade speech when the Internal Revenue Bill was under discussion, but who now showed himself a high protectionist, because it happened that the interest in question was represented in his district. He withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HOGAN defended his position by the argument that as the bill protected every manufacturing interest in the country, it was but right that the principle of protection should be extended to mechanics.

The Committee rose to close the debate, and then

REPORT ON THE TAX BILL.

Mr. HOOPER presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Internal Revenue Bill, and proceeded to explain the same.

Mr. STEVENS inquired what had been done with the provision requiring cases of alleged frauds on the revenue to be tried before a United States Court instead of being decided by assessors.

Mr. HOOPER replied that the House receded from that provision, being assured by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that there were sufficient provisions of the same kind in other parts of the bill.

Mr. STEVENS thought that was the most important provision in the bill, and that the bill should not pass without it.

Mr. ALLISON alleged as an additional reason for giving up the provision that the Courts would be lumbered with such cases, and that no other business could be attended to. It would give persons charged with fraud an opportunity of embarrassing the Government by the law's delays.

Mr. STEVENS hoped the report would be disagreed to and another Conference Committee asked for.

Mr. DELANO remarked that in order to make a revenue bill efficient, it must necessarily contain stringent provisions.

Mr. BINGHAM argued in the same sense and against the views of Mr. STEVENS.

Mr. ROSS inquired what disposition had been made of the provision about the income tax.

Mr. HOOPER explained that the Senate had struck out the whole section, as the income tax for this year had been laid, and the Senate deemed it expedient that there should be no action on the subject till next session. In that view the House Committee concurred. In regard to cotton, the tax was fixed at three cents per pound instead of two cents, as fixed by the Senate, and five cents as fixed by the House. In relation to gas companies and horse railroads, the Senate provision allowing them to add on the taxes was agreed to, but only to continue till the 30th of April next, in order to give time to apply to the State Legislatures, the Horse Railroad Companies in the meantime being bound to sell packages of tickets of not less than twenty at the legal rate, with the actual tax added. In relation to the exemption of small manufacturers, such as tailors and shoemakers, the Senate Committee had concurred with the House in exempting $1,000 worth of work, exclusive of the value of the material. In relation to the amendment affecting mead, in which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. O'NEILL) had shown so much interest, the Senate Committee concurred in it, adding to it an amendment embracing the mountings of machinery of telescopes for astronomical observations.

Mr. EGGLESTON protested against the action of the Committee in regard to Gas and Railroad Companies, and hoped that Congress would sit till December next rather than submit to it.

Mr. SCHENCK made an argument in the same sense, and said that if there were no other objection to the report of the Committee he would vote against it on that ground alone.

Mr. MORRILL expressed the opinion that this was a very small matter to make a fuss about, and that the action of the Committee was correct and proper.

Mr. DAVIS made an argument in defence of the horse railroads.

Further debate was closed by the previous question, and the House proceeded to vote on the Conference report, which was agreed to; yeas 71, nays 57.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Tariff Bill, having first ordered an evening session.

The amendments pending to the paragraph taxing marble were rejected.

On motion of Mr. HOGAN, the *ad valorem* duty on polished marble was increased from 70 to 75 per cent., and a new paragraph was added taxing marble slabs and tiles $1 per cubic foot, and 25 per centum *ad valorem.*

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, moved to strike out the paragraph taxing nickel.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to amend the paragraph by making the duty on nickel 25 per centum *ad valorem.*

Mr. MOORHEAD moved to amend by increasing the duty from 40 to 50 cents per pound.

A considerable debate sprung up, participated in by Messrs. HUBBARD, (Conn.,) GARFIELD, MOORHEAD, KASSON, MORRILL and STEVENS.

All the amendments were rejected and the paragraph stands as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. THAYER wood pencils fitted with lead were taxed 50 cents per gross and 30 per cent. *ad valorem* for each length of six and three-quarter inches.

The Committee rose after disposing of the following portion of the bill:

On cork tree bark, unmanufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem; cotton and machine cards forty-five per cent. ad valorem; on eyelets made of brass or other metal eight cents per thousand; on felt roofing and patent adhesive for ships bottoms, twenty per centum ad valorem; on fire-crackers per box of not over forty packs not exceeding eighty to each package, in the same proportion; for any greater number, $1 25 per box, provided that no fire-crackers shall be admitted at a less rate of duty than sixty per centum ad valorem; on gloves of all kinds, except gloves made wholly or in part of silk, not herein otherwise provided for, 50 per cent. ad valorem; on Gold and silver plate and on plated German silver, argentine, platina and albata, or white metal ware or manufactures, 50 per cent. ad valorem; on hair-brushes and tooth-brushes, 50 per cent. ad valorem; on paint-brushes and brushes of all kinds not herein otherwise provided for, 40 per cent. ad valorem; on hair-cloth, 40 per cent. ad valorem; on India-rubber shoes and boots, and all manufactures of India-rubber not herein otherwise provided for, 50 per cent. ad valorem; on fabrics of India-rubber and other materials combined, three inches wide or over, 6 cents per lineal yard, and 45 per cent. ad valorem; on all other fabrics of India-rubber and other materials combined, not otherwise provided for, 25 cents for every 144 yards, and 55 per cent. ad valorem; on braces and suspenders made of India-rubber and other materials combined, 55 cents per dozen and 50 per cent. ad valorem; on umbrella and parasol elastic ties, 6 cents per dozen and 50 per centum ad valorem; on manufactures of gutta percha, and all manufactured, insulated, telegraphic or elastic wires or cables used for submarine, telegraphic, or other purposes, 50 per centum ad valorem; on marble, white, statuary, brocatella, sienna, verde-antique, in black, rough, or squared, $1 per cubic foot, and 25 per cent. ad valorum; on veined marble, and marble of all other descriptions not herein otherwise provided for, in block, rough, or squared, $1 per cubic foot; on marble, polished, finished, or partly finished, marble chimney pieces, and all other manufactures of marble, 75 per centum ad valorem; on marble slabs and tiles, $1 per cubic foot and 25 per centum ad valorem; on nickel 40 cents per pound; on alloy of nickel with copper and on zaffre 40 cents per pound; on nickel matte, speise or oxide 30 cents per pound; on manufactures of nickel, or of which nickel shall be a component material of chief value, 50 per centum ad valorem; on ores of nickel and cobalt ores 10 per centum ad valorem; on Paris white, dry, 1½ cents per pound; ground in oil, 2½ cents per pound; on whiting, dry, 1 cent per pound; when ground in oil, 2 cents per pound.

On penholders 12 cents per dozen, and 35 per centum ad valorem; on wood pencils not exceeding 6¾ inches in length, filled with lead or other material, 50 cents per gross and 30 per centum ad valorem; on wood pencils exceeding 6¾ inches in length, an additional duty of the same amount for every additional 6¾ inches in length.

PATENTS.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to the House resolution of the 26th of May in relation to the reissue of the Dundas patent for cultivators, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War in relation to commutation of rations of prisoners of war, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PETITION.

Mr. O'NEILL presented the petition of the morocco manufacturers of the City of Philadelphia, asking that the Tariff Act may be so amended as to protect their manufacturing interests, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

EVENING SESSION.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House met at 7:30 P. M., and went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. SCOFIELD in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill.

On motion of Mr. O'NEILL, the duty on metallic pens was increased by adding 25 per cent. ad valorum, the gross to consist of 144.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the duty on percussion caps was increased by adding 40 per cent. ad valorum.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, a paragraph was added taxing hair-pins of iron wire 50 per cent. ad valorem.

On motion of Mr. KELLY, a paragraph was added taxing gold wire 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, a duty of $5 per ton was put upon grindstones finished, and 30 per cent. ad valorem on Bristol stones and Bristol brick.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved to strike out the tax on analine dyes, and to tax analine oil 10 per cent. ad alorem, which was agreed to.

Mr. ROLLINS moved to reduce the duty on preparations or fluid extracts, not provided for, from $10 to $2; which was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to add a paragraph taxing soda-ash and caustic soda; which was rejected.

Mr. STROUSE moved to reduce the duty on living animals from 30 to 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Mr. WENTWORTH opposed the amendment.

Mr. ROSS moved to increase the duty to 50 per cent., which, he said, would be much below the protection claimed by Maryland for her manufactures.

Mr. PIKE argued that this was a Western tariff bill, got up for the benefit of the West, "swinging into Pennsylvania, and leaving New-England out in the cold," which was careless whether the bill passed now, a year hence, or never.

The portion of the bill disposed of by the Committee in the evening session is as follows:

On percussion caps 10 cents per thousand, and 40 per cent ad valorem; on pens, metallic 15 cents per gross, and 25 per cent ad valorem; on hair-pins made of wire, 50 per cent. ad valorem; on photograph albums, porte monnaies, pocket-books, wallets, cabas and leather bags and frames for leather bags and porte monnaies, 60 per centum ad valorem; on plaster, calcined or ground, one-fourth of one per cent. per pound; on file or gold or silver spun or silk worsted or cotton bonillion and laine or flat wire, 20 per centum ad valorem; on putty 2, cents per pound; on soap-stone, free-stone, brown-stone, sand-stone, and all building-stone except marble, $5 per ton of thirteen cubic feet; and on Bristol stone and Bristol brick, 30 per cent. ad valorem; on grindstones finished, $5 per ton; on trays and waiters, and all other articles of japanned, gilt or plated ware not herein otherwise provided for, 50 per centum ad valorem; on umbrellas and parasols, and sticks, frames, tips, runners, wire, stretchers, handles and other parts thereof, 60 per centum ad valorem; on watches, watch movements, parts of watches and watch cases of gold, silver, plated or other metal, 30 per centum ad valorem; on chronometers of all kinds and parts of chronometers, 30 per centum ad valorem; on whips, 50 per centum ad valorem; on gun cotton, 50 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, On all spice, oil of, $12 per pound; on ammonia, alcoholic spirits of, 50 cents per pound; on crude analine oil, 10 per centum ad valorem; on hydrated boracic acid, 10 cents per pound; on anhydrous boracic acid, 27 cents per pound.

on lead, acetate of, or sugar of, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; on oil, of linseed, flaxseed, hempseed and rapeseed, 30 cents per gallon; on nitrate of soda, ½ cent per pound, and on nitrate of potash 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; on nitric ether, spirits of, $1 per pound; on red lead, litharge, mineral yellow, and all paints or pigments of lead not otherwise herein provided for, 4¾ cents per pound; on saltpetre, refined or partially refined, 3 cents per pound; on white lead, dry or ground in oil, and orange mineral, 5 cents per pound.

Without taking a vote on the amendments the Committee rose, and the House at 10 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

MEXICO.

The Liberals in Possession of Matamoras Juarez Expected.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 5.

The steamship *Persano*, from Bagdad on the 26th of June, has arrived at Brashear City.

The steamers *Halcombe* and *Eugenie*, with two schooners, containing Gen. OLIVERA and Staff, together with about 1,000 persons, consisting of troops, Government officials, women and children, crossed the bar of the Rio Grande on the 26th, bound to Vera Cruz.

GALVESTON, Thursday, July 5.

Matamoras dates of the 3d instant are received.

CARRAVAJAL will issue an address, saying his troops are naked and hungry, and that he expects the citizens of Matamoras will contribute $100,000 to their relief, thus relieving him of the necessity of levying a loan.

CARRAVAJAL is about going to look after a specie train.

JUAREZ has been sent for to reëstablish his Government in Matamoras.

The Liberals are now confident of capturing Monterey.

Great confidence exists in the passage of the Loan Bill by the United States Congress.

Matamoras is unusually quiet.

Gen. ESCOBEDO occupied Matamoras on the evening of the 25th of June with 2,000 men.

Matamoras was remarkably quiet and orderly.

TEXAS.

Negro Suffrage—Murders and Robberies.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 5.

The Western Texas returns repudiate negro suffrage strongly.

Reports continued to be received of murders and robberies by negro troops on the Red River.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

Arrival of Provisions—The Property of the First National Bank Saved—Aid for the Sufferers.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 6.

Five car-loads of provisions came down from Boston last night, and are being distributed to the people.

A fire company of eighty strong, from abroad, have been working on the ruins all night.

Large amounts of supplies have come in from various places. They were greatly needed. Most of the provision stores had been burned; there was hardly anything left to be bought, and our people were mostly living on bread alone.

The Atheneum Library was totally destroyed.

The City Building, and Custom-house blazed up again this morning, and occasioned another alarm.

The city was in darkness last night owing to the gas being cut off.

A rain is falling now, but it is scarcely needed, as the flames were so fierce that everything is burned off.

Five hours after the fire one could walk through the ruins in many places.

The First National Bank funds and securities are all saved sure, and there is no doubt in regard to any of the others.

IRA P. FARRINGTON should be added to the list of clothing dealers who have suffered.

The brasswork establishment of L. CROCKETT was not burned, as reported.

The tremendous exertions to save WINSLOW & DOLINS' planing-mill were successful, which saved Commercial-street and the lower side of Fire-street.

PORTLAND—12 M.

The National Traders' Bank papers and money are all safe; also the papers of the Ocean Insurance Company.

Workmen are busily clearing the ruins, and everybody is at work getting in temporary residences and places of business.

Our shade trees are mostly ruined.

The newspaper offices are issuing slips, and will probably go out of town to print for the present.

Owing to the noble charity of other towns and cities no one is suffering for food.

List of Losses and Insurances.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 6.

All the Court records of Cumberland County are safe; also the registry of deeds. All the probate records are gone. The city records and papers are saved.

Deering, Milliken & Co., dry-goods merchants, lose nearly $200,000, insured in the following offices: Lorillard, New-York, $5,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $5,000; Springfield, $4,000; Niagara, $10,000; North American, Philadelphia, $10,000; National, Boston, $10,000; Dirigo, Portland, $10,000; Manhattan, $10,000; People's, Worcester, $10,000; North American, $10,000; Hartford, $10,000; Security, $5,000; Merchants', Providence, $5,000; International, $10,000; Home, New-Haven, $5,000; Croton, $5,000. Woodman, True & Co., woolens and clothing, lose about $150,000; insurance, $82,000, viz.: Dirego, Portland, $20,000; Hartford, $10,000; Home, New-Haven, $7,500; Springfield, $7,000; International, New-York, $5,000; Standard, New-York, $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Croton, $2,500; Merchants', Hartford, $5,000; Merchants', Providence, $5,000; Atlantic, Providence, $5,000. Stevens, Haskill & Chase, shoe dealers, lose $15,000, insured in Manhattan, $3,000; Lorillard, $2,000; Charter Oak, $3,000; Thames, Norwich, $4,000; Harris & Waterhouse, loss $11,000, insured $4,500 in the Union, Bangor, Relief and North American, New-York; Shirck, Combs & Co., iron foundry, loss $3,000, insured $600 in Charter Oak; Charles B. Varney, real estate, insured in Home, New-York, $1,500, Gorham Mutual $900; J. E. Donnell, real estate, loss $120,000, insured $20,000, mostly in Home, of New-York; J. T. Lewis & Co., clothing, loss $10,000, all covered in Lorillard, Narragansett, Phœnix and Niagara; W. W. Thomas, real estate in all quarters, loss $90,000; insured $15,000. James Radcliff, real estate, $25,000; insured $8,000 in Dirigo and Portland Mutual. Danforth & Ricker, lost goods, $6,000; insured $4,000 in the Arctic, and $1,500 in the Fulton. Lowell & Senter, jewelers, loss (provided the vault is intact, as is supposed,) $10,000; insured $13,000 in Etna and others. W. T. Phillips & Co., druggists, loss $35,000; insured $6,000 in the Dirigo, $4,000 in the Northwestern, $4,000 in the Hartford, $5,000 in the National, $2,000 in the Connecticut and $5,000 in another. James Farmer, real estate, loss $8,000; insured $3,000 in Porland Mutual.

Eleas Thomas and wife, real estate, $75,000; no insurance; Evans Block, loss $35,000; insured $20,000 in Home, Lorillard, Arctic and others; Nathan Cummings and family, real estate, $50,000; insured about $12,000; W. & C. R. Milliken, real estate, $10,000; insured about $25,000; A. & S. Shurtaff, shoe dealers, loss $50,000; insured $9,000 in Dirigo, $3,000 Lorillard, $6,000 in Albany City, $6,000 Connecticut Mutual, $7,500 Niagara, $7,000 Metropolitan; John Fox, estate, loss $8,000; insured $5,000 in Home, New-York; O. M. & D. W. Nash, stone-dealers, loss $8,000; insured for $5,200 in the Hampden and Hollyoke. Davis Bros., stationers, loss $30,000; insured $16,000 in Phœnix and others. Bailey & Noyes, stationers, loss $54,000; insured $32,000. A. & W. Clapp, real estate, about $60,000; insured $5,000 in Howard, $5,000 in Lamar, $10,000 in Dirigo. J. B. Carroll, real estate, loss $10,000; insured $3,500 in Metropolitan, $1,000 in Columbia. H. M. Payson, loss $15,000; insured $4,000 in Dirigo. Merchants' Bank Building, loss $15.000; no insurance. Cumberland National Bank, papers and valuables all right; their building loss is about $12,000, partially insured. The Etna, of Hartford, has $25,000 on the burnt district. Capt. Webster, of Revenue steamer *Mahoning*, loss $3,000 on effects in his house. Daniel Tucker, printer, loss $23,000 on office and house; insured $9,300. Daniel Fox estate, $170,000; insured $5,000 in the Security, $10,000 in Putnam, $10,000 in Manufacturers' of Boston. Colby & Twornbly, Agents for the Relief, Standard, Eliot, Howard, Excelsior and Suffolk Insurance Companies, set their total losses at $200,000, and the agents are all here ready to pay as soon as proved. Capt. S. P. Gertz, real estate, &c., loss $5,000; insurance $1,100 in Portland Mutual; $500 Park, New-York. Owen & Barbour, fruit dealers, loss $8,000; insured $3,000 in Dirego. *Daily Advertiser*, loss $6,000; James F. Lisk, clothing, loss $6,000; insured $2,000 in Lorillard. A. Robertson, fruit and vegetables, $1,500; no insurance. James Ternald and son, loss $2,000; fully insured. Eitzgerald & Hodson, fancy goods, loss $20,000; insured $10,000 in the Fulton, North American and Adriatic. Anderson, heirs, loss $40,000, including Cadman Black; insured for $17,000 in Home, N. Y., and Market, Philadelphia, and other offices.

Everybody is cheerful and hopeful. No very heavy failures will occur, and not many of any kind. The city will be rebuilt in better shape than before, and as rapidly as possible. Contracts are being made and lots cleared. Securities were mostly deposited with banks, and are safe, and will be quickly put into brick and mortar.

The insurance companies with a few exceptions are responsible.

The fire caught from a cracker thrown by a boy among some shavings in DEGNIO's cooper-shop. The sugar-house adjoining was as safe and well protected from fire as any building of the kind could be, being built of brick in sections with a slated roof. Beyond this building was the most populous Irish quarter, built up with very old wooden buildings. I watched this quarter carefully, and I think it really burned less fiercely than any other section. Beyond this the buildings were safe and well protected, apparently, but nothing could withstand the tremendous gale of wind blowing. The strongest and thickest buildings went like tinder. The fronts of the best buildings on Middle-street did hot seem to stand five minutes after the flames came through the other side of the street before they were all a blaze. The flames rolled across the street like a huge wave on the ocean beach, either through or over everything in its path. Out of the direct track much might have been saved, but the whole fire force was obliged to fight the enemy in front. In no part did the water fell until the flames had passed it. The whole passage was made in less than twelve hours, and it only stopped at the open pastures in Munjoy. The fire-proof buildings were hardly safer than the wooden ones. The Custom-House, in which are the Post-Office and United States Courts, was buill by the Government to be entirely fire-proof, with nothing inflammable about it except the furniture and contents, and with quite an open space in front, with open streets on both sides; but the upper part is ruined inside, and masses of stone-work is pealing from the outside. In some cases wooden buildings were saved, while brick buildings on each side were burned.

On the easterly corner of Myrtle and Cumberland streets a wooden building was saved, while every brick building on the square was destroyed.

Heretofore we have considered the city particularly safe from conflagrations. Our Fire Department is excellent, and the celerity with which dangerous fires have been subdued seemed sometimes marvellous. At any rate, we are happy in the belief that such a blow cannot be expected to strike thrice in a century, as all the old and dangerous buildings are swept out clear, and the city will be rebuilt with the greatest attention to future security. Our shade trees were a wonderful protection on the outskirts of the fire, and by them some houses owe entirely their protection.

Our business places are getting considerably mixed. WOOD & SONS, brokers, are in MITCHELL's wholesale grocery on Fore-stree, and DAVIS BROTHERS, stationers, are happy in a spruce gum factory, with their workshop over a wholesale grocery on Commercial-street; while BAILEY & NOYES, stationers, have secured half of BRADFORD's tool shop.

Looking down Exchange-street, the only building to be seen is Duran's Block, at the foot. The Merchant's Bank has taken shelter in the second story; the ice office and PAYSON, broker, have taken the front of NASH's stove-store, beneath BARBOUR, shoe-dealer, and FARLEY, nautical instruments, has gone in with PEARCE, the plumber, two doors above.

The Canal Bank is in the State Liquor Agency next door, and the Second National Bank is with J. B. CARROLL, insurance agent, next door above. WOODMAN, TRUE & Co. have gone into Galt's Block on Commercial-street, and DEERING, MILLIKEN & Co. are at No. 31 on the same street. The First National Bank has gone into a house on Free-street.

The Cumberland Bank promises to have a new building for itself; and LOWELL & SENTER, the principal jewelers, will have a new store on their old site, on Exchange-street, in sixty days.

It is reported that fishing vessels have carried away immense quantities of goods, and that much was carted off into the country; but most of it was taken to the houses of friends and not stolen. There were some cases of extortion by teamsters and hackmen. One man paid a hackman $60 to carry his wife and children to a place of safety. But most of the men worked at regular rates, and one teamster, who lost all his own property, worked all night for nothing. Thousands of loads were taken without any word of agreement or settlement at the time, and humanity and brotherly love predominated. The city was crowded with visitors, who worked manfully for the citizens without price. Hundreds came in special trains, and labored strenuously.

The telegraph office was burned at 11 o'clock; but the energetic Superintendent, while it was burning, engaged a place under Lancaster Hall, where it is now located, and, the wires being down in the city, operators were stationed at the depots, and communication was not interrupted a moment.

Mr. CHASE, Superintendent of the Portland, Springfield and Providence Railroad, took a gang of fifty men, and by tearing down buildings, prevented the fire from spreading up High-street. Two hand-engines, by saving the kerosene oil store on Free-street, saved all the lower side of that street, and most of Commercial-street.

There is still great difficulty in purchasing provisions, hardly anything coming in for sale. Large donations are arriving, however. Among others Shirbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa and other Canadian cities have tendered assistance.

I cannot learn of a single authenticated loss of life.

The *Press*, *Advertiser*, *Star* and *Transcript* appeared on quarter sheets to-day. The *Press* was moved to Saco and the *Argus* to Biddeford, and will appear to-morrow morning. They have telegraphed for new materials, and will soon resume here.

In the Swedenborgian parish all but half a dozen families lost either their homes or places of business, and many both. Rev. Mr. SHAILER of the First Baptist Society lost his house, church and newspaper, the *Zion's Advocate*, and most of the members of his congregation were burnt out.

Mr. LITTLE, agent for the Phenix, Merchants', North American, City and New-England Insurance offices of Hartford, the Harmony of New-York, Western Massachusetts, and Atlantic of Providence, and Atlantic Mutual of Exeter, estimates their total loss at $200,000, all of which are reliable and ready to pay.

It is expected that a party of roughs from the large cities are here, and will try to make a raid on our banks. Large numbers of citizens thoroughly armed, with the police and a detachment of the Third Artillery, sent by Col. EDWARDS from Fort Preble, are patroling every quarter of the city. The treasure is thoroughly guarded, and if the attempt is made, they will be returned feet foremost. There is no gas on yet in any part of the city, but the city is pretty well lighted from the blazing ruins and numerous beds of "winter's coal" in cellars, which will burn for several days.

The Second National Bank.

PORTLAND, Friday, June 6—1 P. M.

The property of the Second National Bank is all safe.

Relief for Portland.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Thursday, July 5.

A public meeting will be held in this city this evening, to take measures for the relief of the sufferers at Portland, Maine.

Mayor JENKINS will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Hon. GARNET B. ADRIAN, Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, and others.

Help for Portland.

BOSTON, Friday, July 6.

A public meeting will be held in the Exchange to-morrow, to devise practical means of aid for Portland. The cash contributions in Boston for that purpose already amount to $25,000.

The citizens of Newburyport contributed $10,000.

Western Aid for Portland.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 6.

At a meeting of the merchants on 'Change to-day, a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the Portland sufferers. Much sympathy is felt for them by the citizens generally, and a handsome sum will doubtless be raised.

Notice from Mayor Hoffman.

Mayor HOFFMAN has issued a notice to the effect that the offerings of all who may desire to contribute to the aid of those rendered destitute and homeless by the late fire at Portland, will be at once forwarded by him to the Mayor of Portland for distribution. The Mayor says: "Their necessities are most pressing, and the citizens of New-York owe it to their own good name to come promptly to their relief." Meetings of citizens to raise a relief fund will be held at the Chamber of Commerce at noon to-day and at the Astor House at 3 P. M.

Aid for the Portland Sufferers.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 6, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public are notified that a subscription paper for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire is now open at the banking house of SAXTON & RAYMOND, No. 18 New-street. Thirty-five hundred dollars have already been subscribed, and will be acknowledged in the evening and to-morrow's papers. Authority to draw for this sum has already been transmitted to Hon. JOS. C. NOYES, of Portland, the amount to be disbursed by the Mayor of that city. Further subscriptions are solicited. S. & R.

Burning of Odd Fellows' Hall, at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 5.

Odd Fellows' Hall, the most magnificent building in this city, except the St. Charles, was destroyed by fire last night. The building, including furniture, was valued at $300,000; insurance $95,000.

The Masonic Brotherhood have offered the use of their rooms to accommodate the lodges of Odd Fellows.

Large Fire at Cherry Valley, N. Y.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y., Thursday, July 5.

All the buildings on the north side of Main-st., in this place, from the barns attached to Stern's Hotel to J. SUTTLEF's house, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss from $75,000 to $100,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 5.

The steamer *Sacramento* has arrived from Panama bringing New-York dates to June 11.

Mining shares are fluctuating. Ophir, $262; Savage, $900; Yellow Jacket, $755; Belcher, $191; Imperial, $110; Chollar, $200. Legal-tenders, 70¼.

Arrived, bark *Jeddo*, GRAY, from London.

The Condition of Senator Lane.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, July 6.

Gen. LANE's condition continues favorable, and his friends are hopeful.

GEN. STEDMAN'S TOUR.

The Bureau and its Workings in Mississippi—Instances of its Abuse—The State Vagrant Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Saturday, June 30, 1866.

Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON arrived here yesterday, having visited Meridian, Columbus, Corinth, Grenada and Jackson in the performance of their inspecting duties in this State. At all of these points they had interviews with citizens and Bureau officers, reports of which I have already sent you from Columbus and Grenada. The interviews all breathe the same spirit of opposition to the Bureau, with here and there an exceptional admission that it has accomplished great good, and of intense love for the freedmen, which is contradicted by the way in which they are treated by irresponsible parties. There is no doubt but what the better class of people in Mississippi, as well as other States in the South, are honestly inclined to deal justly with the freedmen, and all the Bureau officers admit such to be the fact; but the influence of this better class is not sufficient in this State to restrain the bad blood of the poorer classes. The former slave-owners are in reality the best friends of the negroes, in their new condition, not because they love them particularly, but because the force of circumstances drives them to their protection. They own the land and the freedmen own the labor, which is necessary for the cultivation of land, and the latter will not, now that they are free, remain in localities, or with employers, where they receive bad treatment. In Meridian the whites purchased a lot of ground at a cost of $400, and presented it to the colored Methodist Church there, notwithstanding the fact that that body had previously voted to join the Northern branch of Methodism. In the vicinity of Jackson and other points where freedmen were abused by their employers last year, labor is scarce this year, and many plantations have been rented or sold because the freedmen refused to contract with their owners on account of their mutual lack of confidence. It is a universal rule, including quite a number of Northern men by the way, that planters who mistreat their freedmen cannot hire new hands, even at advanced prices, when the old ones are discharged. These statements not only prove that the negro is not without friends, but also that he is fast assuming a position, which, of itself, will protect him, provided always that his freedom is assured.

Where the freedmen are working for parties in whom they have confidence, they are succeeding in demonstrating the fact that free labor is remunerative, even more so than slave labor; but where they are badly paid they either work slothfully or desert their contracts. They are all ambitious to "set up" for themselves, and many of them have done so, while still a large number live by odd jobs or by theft. They crowd into the cities still, but not as much as they did immediately after the surrenders. There is no doubt but what the influence of the Bureau in organizing the new system of labor was of some benefit to the negro, as it firmly established a basis which will be a sound guarantee of his freedom for all future time. It has taught him that he has responsibilities and ties in his new condition, and has assisted in teaching the whites the true lesson of their defeat and the consequent emancipation of their slaves.

The policy of the Bureau in this State has generally been unobjectionable, and with a few exceptions under Col. THOMAS' administration, it was carried out in a most satisfactory manner. Some of his subordinates, however, possessed with the idea that the Bureau was established for the benefit of the freedmen alone, or others quite ductile to the blandishments of the whites, did not do their duty. Again, there were a few who, looking after their own interest, and having no regard for honesty, swindled both classes. A Chaplain, for a short time located at an interior town, was one of the latter class. Among other mistakes that he made was the sale of a Government mule and some commissary pork, the receipts for which he pocketed. As an instance of his Shylockian proclivities, the citizens there stated that on one occasion he sent his son twenty miles into the country to collect $1 50 from a freedman. On the return of his offspring he asked: "Have you got it?" "No," was the reply; "he had only $1, but I took his wallet and jack-knife for the rest." "Good," said LIVERMORE, and then turned around to some person present to arrange for the hiring of a Government stallion which was in his possession. He charged fees for everything, collecting them from both parties to contracts, and from clergymen and bridegroom, when he allowed resident ministers to marry freedmen. He was exceedingly "thrifty," and stated that he intended to take $10,000 back to his home in Illinois. When a change took place in the Bureau, by which it was probable that he would be ousted, he made it known that his retention would be worth $50 to somebody—probably the Adjutant. For this indirect attempt at bribery he was placed in arrest, but finally allowed to resign.

With such subordinates as this, it is not to be wondered at that Col. THOMAS' administration was not a complete success. Charges have been made against him personally of peculation; but I have failed to find any grounds for them, and it is the opinion of all the officers here that he was the victim of misrepresentations, if not willful malice. His orders and instructions to his agents are certainly in keeping with the spirit which controls the Bureau in Washington, and in some particulars are, perhaps, more liberal. A pamphlet containing these instructions was published by him, and distributed to his sub-commissioners, from which I make the following extract, as showing his desire to conciliate the two races:

> You will make an inspection of your district for your own information regarding the following points: The number of freedmen under your charge. Their condition, and the manner in which they have been treated and paid for work performed during the year 1865. What kind of contracts have been made for this year, and whether the freedmen understand the force of their obligations. Whether any sick, old or infirm are suffering for the want of clothing or medical attendance. How many schools have been opened; what their condition is, and what can be done for their improvement. The condition of the people with reference to their marriage relations. The disposition of the white people with reference to the blacks. The manner in which the State laws are administered, which affect the colored people. You will make known the nature of your duties in every part of your district, and seek to put yourself in communication with the best class of white and colored men, that you may disseminate through them correct ideas of your office and duties. Seek to obtain the confidence of the colored people by letting them see that you are their friend, and anxious to secure to them every privilege that will add to their comfort or happiness. Gain the confidence of the white race by letting them learn that your advice to the freedmen is to labor faithfully and honestly, and to obey the laws of the State; and that you seek only to improve the colored man—not to excite enmity between the two races of people. Impress upon all the fact that the true interests of all classes coincide. When ill feeling is found to exist on either part, you may do much good by judicious efforts to allay it.

Probably the most objectionable feature in Col. THOMAS' policy is contained in a circular addressed to the freedmen, advising them to go to work, and threatening them if they did not make contracts immediately (Jan., 1866) that the civil authorities would arrest them as vagrants. He says:

> "The State cannot and ought not to let any man lie about idle, without property, doing mischief. A vagrant law is right in principle. I cannot ask the civil officers to leave you idle, to beg or steal. If they find any of you without business and means of living, they will do right if they treat you as bad persons, and take away your misused liberty."

The Vagrant Act of the State provides for the arrest and severe punishment of all negroes and mulattoes found without employment after the second Monday in January last. With this law before their eyes, sanctioned by the Bureau, with the threat that it would be enforced with the approval of its officers, the freedmen were forced to make contracts which in many instances were oppressive, and from which they will realize but little profit at their expiration. The Washington authorities of the Bureau are partially responsible for this blunder, as they issued orders bearing on the matter of contracts, directing Commissioners to use stringent exertions to induce freedmen to make contracts. Experience has demonstrated the injustice of compelling contracts early in the year, and the Bureau has modified its orders in this respect by transferring the matter to the parties interested. The civil law, providing as it does for the arrest of unemployed negroes so early in the year, is oppressive, and in conflict with the Civil Rights Act of Congress, as it merely provides for the arrest of colored men. It cannot, therefore, be enforced, and it is probable that next year the freedmen, taking the matter into their own hands, and being guided by their present experience, will secure labor at twenty and twenty-five dollars per month, instead of ten and fifteen. Some of those who succeeded in holding out against the Bureau and civil authorities this year have succeeded in making very liberal arrangements, while others are now receiving two and two and a-half dollars per day for day labor.

In referring to the vagrant act of this State, I would be doing injustice to the better class of inhabitants if I did not state that they denounce it unqualifiedly, as being at variance with idea of freedom. The act provides for the arrest and punishment of whites, but makes no oppressive distinction regarding blacks, by forcing them to contract in January. In this city several freedmen having been arrested under its provisions, they were released at the intervention of Col. BROOKE and other prominent residents, while in Jackson, Judge SWAN and Capt. ESTELLE have performed similar kind acts in their behalf.

An examination of the laws of Mississippi relating to freedmen discloses many cruel and oppressive exceptions against them aside from the provisions of the vagrant act, among which is a prohibition against their leasing or owning land, except in incorporated town or cities. Their testimony is admissable before the Courts of the State in all cases where their color is interested; but they are obliged to carry passes or written evidence of employment when going about the country. The law also authorizes white men, without any authority from civil magistrates, to pursue and arrest freedmen who have deserted from their employers, and if they are returned the captor is allowed a large fee for his labor. These distinctions were made null by Gen. GRANT'S order directing all military officers to protect "colored persons from prosecutions charged with offences for which white persons are not prosecuted or punished in same manner and degree," and are now powerless under the provisions of the Civil Rights law. It is probable that these distinctions will be abolished when the next Legislature meets.

At Jackson the Bureau agent, Capt. GARDINER, expressed the opinion that the courts in that vicinity, and particularly the Mayor's Court, were not qualified to give the freedmen justice. He mentioned several instances substantiating this statement, among which was one where a colored man was fined $60 for merely insulting a policeman. In common with other Bureau officers he also expressed the opinion that many of the inhabitants, especially a majority of the most intelligent, are inclined to protect the freedmen, and treat them kindly. Several cases of murder by freedmen were reported to him while we were in the city by citizens, and he told us of others where warrants had been issued by the civil authorities for the arrest of the murderers. With three or four exceptions, however, I believe that no arrests for such crimes have been made in the State. Those exceptions include the convictions and sentences by hanging.

The great fault that I find in the administration of the Bureau in this State is "red tape." The sub Commissioners located in the interior are almost powerless to protect the freedmen, or bring their assailants to justice. When a murder, for instance, is reported to them, they are obliged, under existing orders, to report the case, before taking action, to Gen. WOOD, the Commissioner at Vicksburgh, and receive instructions from him—a proceeding which consumes so much time that the criminal is certain to escape, unless the civil authorities, always more or less tardy, by the way, take the matter in hand. Mississippi, even before the war, embraced a disreputable element of Thugs and desperadoes in its inhabitants, and although the war did something toward relieving it of their presence by killing them off a large number yet remain. Human life is not held in high regard, and when a murder is committed the perpetrator absents himself from home for a couple of weeks. On his return all is forgotten, unless his victim has friends remaining who exert themselves to bring him to justice. This being the State of affairs, the delay occasioned by sending to Vicksburgh from the interior, in order to get authority even to investigate complaints, enables criminals to escape unpunished.

I am informed that during the latter part of December last and January following, while the freedmen had their heads filled with absurd expectations of grants of land from the Government, a band of sharpers made money out of them by selling tickets or bits of paper worded like certificates, pretending to be "good for —— acres of land." These they sold at prices ranging from $5 to $150. Of course they were worthless; but the fact that the freedmen bought them, thinking they were good, demonstrates the necessity of the presence of some agency to guard them against such swindles. They possess strange and inconsistent characteristics of cunningness and innocence. As a general thing, they are able to deceive even their oldest friends or acquaintances, while in turn they are duped by any pretentious stranger who approaches them for the purpose. Some of them begin to suspect white men of every description, and look upon them as their common enemy.

E. P. B.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Local Abuses—The St. John's Harbor—Government.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

The steamer *Delta*, belonging to Messrs. CUNARD, and commanded by a manly, straightforward sailor, takes a traveler from Cape Breton here, in ordinary weather, in about forty hours. When I mention Capt. GULLIFORD'S name, I say all I can say to the credit of this branch of the Cunard line. That a Company in receipt for so many years of such a very large subsidy should feel justified or satisfied with themselves while placing such miserable, unsatisfactory boats on this route is nothing short of being marvellous; and for my own part, I can only account for the coolness of the thing in one way; that having made so much money out of the British Government they are now independent, and like the beggar on horse-back, they will ride to the classical regions. It is some satisfaction to a fellow who has paid an extortionate fare for very meagre accommodation and worse victualling, to find that the gods threaten to stop the supplies, and that the horsemen will have to compete with people who are not yet done proud, and will give some sort of return for their share of the subsidy—the plunder. Just fancy us New-Yorkers paying five cents cash in addition to the usual ten cents postage, for every letter we get from these boats! It is monstrous, and should not be tolerated; the distance does not warrant it, and whoever gets it gets too much. Every one likes to travel by the Cunard boats, because there is a feeling of perfect safety present while doing so; but there is a limit to endurance, and this Company do not show their usual prudence in driving the patience of the public to the severe test they do. While the Dale line is so well managed there is nothing but absurdity in the monpoly enjoyed by the other. *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum*, say I.

There was nothing worthy of particular notice in the passage from Halifax here—a matter of 75 to 80 hours. We saw some sailing vessels, many whales and porpoises, and several rather large icebergs, to which we were close enough to admire without dreading them. The entrance to St. John's is, however, worthy of mention as being almost entirely hidden until close up to it; it is a very narrow channel of some three hundred yards in width, having on either side very bold rocky bluffs; generally there is a thick bank of fog outside which tries all the skill of the best captains, but *certes* the way in which Capt. GULLIFORD takes his vessel through it has to be seen in order to be credited. To a stranger, then, the scene when emerging out of this dense cloud and coming into a sunlit land-locked basin large enough to contain hundreds of the largest vessels, is one that will stick to his memory ever after. On the extreme right of the town the Government house, a comfortable looking, gentleman-like sort of residence, is the first object, next the Government buildings come to view, but more conspicuous and striking is the immense Roman Catholic Cathedral, with its numerous surrounding buildings of gray stone, representing the copper as well as the gold of the true believers (in imposing edifices.) Of course, the Episcopal place of worship, which is also named a Cathedral, is quite dwarfed, not merely by its close vicinity to the buildings with the numerous crosses and statues, but by its (externally considered) barn-like appearance. Internally, however, it is more worthy of the high-sounding name given it, and its priests and archdeacon are high, high, *very high church*, indeed. This seems to be all the fashion among the Episcopalians of the Lower Provinces, and they have a right to gratify their whim in this way or another. The steeple of the old Scottish Presbyterian Church is very noticeable, but there are no other buildings which deserve special remark in this respect. The harbor of St. John's is quite a wonderful one, and a Liverpool gentleman remarked that for such in Liverpool, they would cover it with Bank of England notes; it would be invaluable.

As your readers are aware this island is noted more for its fisheries than anything else. The seal-fishery in Spring and the cod and herring fishery in Labrador and the coast generally in Summer, form the principal sources of its wealth. Its population may be estimated at about 130,000. Agriculture is not much attended to, and the consequence is that supplies have to be imported. Mineral wealth there is here in considerable abundance—copper, lead, silver, marble and slate being the chief as yet produced. When I mention that the Government survey is only in course, you will understand that there has not yet been much done in getting a thorough knowledge of the real value of the country in any respect. Everything is very far behind here, and the season is a fortnight later than in Cape Breton, but nevertheless I never saw a more healthy, stalwart, handsome people than its inhabitants—men, women and children. Hospitality is the rule; it is just a constant New-York New Year's Day the year round.

Political affairs are keenly talked of in Newfoundland—Protestant *vs.* Roman Catholic it used to be, but this year the Government is a coalition—Hon. F. B. CARTER is Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. JOHN HAYWARD, Solicitor-General, (Protestants,) while Hon. A. SHEA is a member of the Executive Council; Hon. E. SHEA, Financial Secretary; and Hon. JOHN KENT, Receiver-General (Roman Catholics.) The Colonial Secretary is a Protestant (Hon. Mr. BEMISTER,) as is also Hon. NICHOLAS STABB, M. E. C. The talent of the country is very well represented, and harmony prevails. Mr. CARTER is a very able, smart man—a prudent, judicious gentleman, who understands how to conciliate his opponents. Mr. HAYWARD is an admirable lawyer and a good man, but strong anti-Confederation. The Messrs. SHEA are brothers, to match whom would be a credit to the people of any country. The other officers of the Government are good, useful men, and, I understand, all vote for confederation, with the exception of Mr. HAYWARD, who is resident in Harbor Grace, a considerable town on Conception Bay, next to St. John's in point of population and wealth. St. John's can boast about 30,000 inhabitants, while the other counts 8,000 to 10,000. The whole of this district is pretty much opposed to Confederation, and the Solicitor-General is a faithful, if a mistaken exponent of the views of his constituents, with whom he is exceedingly popular. J. W. HAYWARD proposed a resolution in the House here, which is variously construed, according to the views of the parties who criticise it. He himself says he merely expressed approbation of union as an abstract principle, not of Confederation as a measure suited to Newfoundland. Be that as it may, his resolution was understood to mean approbation of it by many in and outside of this island.

The appearance here a few weeks ago of two United States men-of-war and some vessels of the British Navy was made the occasion of a display of that *entente cordiale* so grateful to soldiers and sailors who have deserved well of their country. The Government and garrison officers united in giving that warm reception to the visitors for which the climate of Newfoundland seems so well adapted. Festivities of various kinds were the order of the day, and dancing had it all its own at night. Britishers will never forget the occasion on which an American first made the proverb "Blood is thicker than water" have a significance and value which never before pertained to it. The officers of the garrison here speak of the American officers as first-rate fellows, and their cards are in the usual conspicuous place for such friendly pasteboard reminders.

My next letter will refer more in detail to the resources and prospects of this island.

K. L. S.

THE FOURTH AT SING SING PRISON.

How the Convicts Kept the Day—An Oration by the Chaplain—Poems, &c., &c.—Making a Noise.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SING SING, Wednesday, July 4, 1866.

Notwithstanding the fact that the inmates of the State Prison at this place are allowed but few if any liberties, the Fourth of July—Independence Day—is always to them a glorious occasion. The prisoners are perfect clocks in this way, and keep quite as good time as the best chronometers in the land. As for dates, they are always posted up on them, and are never ignorant of either the day of the week or the date of the month. Seclusion from the world has a tendency to sharpen their apprehension in this respect, even if it exerts but little influence toward making their comprehension broader or deeper.

The fact that the Fourth was coming and would soon arrive was known to these pent-up mortals as well as to the outside world; and that they looked for its coming with much interest need not surprise the intelligent public, when they are informed that on the Fourth the convicts at the prison are permitted to enjoy certain liberties that are denied them for the rest of the year. What these liberties are will appear before the conclusion of this letter.

About two weeks ago the convicts were informed that exercises appropriate to the day would be held in the chapel on the morning of the Fourth, and that arrangements were in progress to make the occasion one of interest to every man confined in the prison. On the receipt of this information, the choir (composed of convicts) began to rehearse a number of selections to sing on the occasion, while the chaplain of the prison, Rev. J. B. SMITH, set himself at work to compose an oration worthy of the anniversary. On the arrival of the Fourth everything was in readiness for the celebration. The Stars and Stripes were festooned at the back of the pulpit, or platform, and the chapel presented an appearance of cheerfulness and patriotic suggestion one would not expect to find within the walls of such a "peculiar institution."

The hour at which the proceedings commenced was 9:30 o'clock A. M., by which time about fifty of the residents of this village had assembled at the guard-house for the purpose of being conducted to the chapel, there to witness the ceremonies of the day. On being escorted by one of the guards to the chapel, they found the prisoners already occupying the seats, and nearly filling the room (which can accommodate about 1,300 persons) to its utmost capacity. The visitors were provided with seats in a small gallery which is erected at the northerly end of the room, and those who could not thus be provided for were obliged to make the best of what standing room was afforded them in the lobbies. The chapel is situated immediately over the mess-room, and adjoins the hospital. On a warm Summer day, when the mercury seems determined to force itself through the top of the thermometer, it is just the last place that a person would care about remaining in for many minutes—particularly when the place is crowded with convicts, each of whom brings with him a certain amount of that disagreeable odor which is always to be found in large prisons. It should be said, however, that the room is well ventilated and well lighted, and has the appearance of being a very respectable (?) hall.

The convicts were marched in by squads, and were of course attended by their keepers, each of whom carried a pistol in a great leather belt strapped about the waist, and a heavy cane in his right hand. The prisoners, of course, were attired in their prison costume, which, at the best, always has a dingy, dirty appearance, but which is cut in a tidy, although loose style, suggestive of a free movement of the limbs and an unobstructed circulation of the blood. At the right of the rostrum were the convict choristers, eight in number, in full view of the audience, which was quite as attentive to the proceedings as any audience ever assembled for any purpose. There was also a melodean, presided at by a melodious convict; also, a bass-viol which did well under the titillation of another convict of a melodious turn, and also a violin, which acquitted itself in a most creditable manner under the control of a prisoner who handled his bow with quite as much dexterity and delicacy of touch as if he had been Tom Baker or "any other man."

The exercises were opened by the choir singing "My Country 'tis of Thee," a performance which, it is but just to say, would have compared very favorably with the best effort of some of the leading glee clubs of New-York City. This was followed by a prayer by Rev. E. CLAPP, after which the choir sang "There is Room enough for all," the audience not joining in the chorus. The Declaration of Independence was then read by a convict named WILLIAM WILLIS. The document was read in a clear, distinct voice, and in a manner which showed that the reader possessed all the qualities necessary to make a first-class elocutionist. It is doubtful whether, among the many readings of the Declaration on yesterday, there was one more faithfully, more impressively, or more conscientiously performed. The ballad entitled "The Flag of the Union" was then sung by a convict named J. GORDON, who was followed by a fellow inmate of the prison named A. ELLIOTTA, who favored the audience with a violin solo. The oration being the next thing in order, the Chaplain made his bow to the congregation, and proceeded to deliver an address. The reverend orator gave a clear and concise history of the establishment of the United States as a nation, and concluded as follows: "To liberty purchased we add to-day national honor preserved. We have been through troublous times. The ship of state has seemed drifting before the gale, and the flag under which our fathers fought, and which waved in triumph over many a bloody field of death—the banner of protection and blessing to every freeman's home—has been upborne once more by noble armies along the fiery path of war. The sons of revolutionary sires who have shared the benefits of this free government have not been recreant to the trust committed to them in preserving our national liberties to ourselves and to our children to all generations. Peculiarly dear to every American citizen should be the soil of freedom, now that mingling with it is the dust of so many of her noble braves, baptized as it is afresh with the blood of so many of her sons, and hallowed as it is by the graves of so many of her illustrious dead. These graves are so many monuments for freedom as expressed in language more beautiful and expressive than I am accustomed to use: 'Wherever the thunder of our cannon has shocked the air, wherever the rush of battle has swept the field of death, wherever our banners have floated, and the music of our national songs has gone up sublime into the ear of heaven, there we have our monuments, not built up in stately architecture, but in little tiny hillocks, the graves of brave young hearts, silent and pulseless forever. And so long as those battle-fields are remembered, so long as those graves shall exist, we will never, so help us heaven, sell a single square inch of the soil to any traitor, rebel, or foreign power.'"

A poem entitled "July 4, 1866," was also read by the Chaplain in honor of the day, from which the following extracts are taken:

> "Under this flag we rest with the free,
> No nation more exalted than we;
> Of lorded titles we have no such thing,
> For every subject here is a king;
> While crowned estates create no alarm,
> While Uncle Sam has for each man a farm."

In pleasant reference to some things "well understood," the poet said:

> "Apartments private has he (Uncle Sam) for those
> Who are entitled to special repose,
> Peaceful and quiet as ever met—
> Fortress Monroe and Fort Lafayette,
> Or Dry Tortugas, where now they keep
> Accommodations where board is cheap,
> And then, for some, "Hotels de State,"
> Like Sing Sing, where we've "put up" of late."

At the conclusion of this part of the exercises, "The Union Forever" was sung by a quartette (convicts). The remainder of the programme was as follows:

The American Boy, J. Thompson; Mother Kiss Me In My Dream, J. Haywood; The Valley of Chamouni, J. Gordon; Sweet Home, with variations (violin solo), A. Elliotta; Let Me Kiss Him For His Mother, quartette; comic song, The Diamond Ring, T. Butler; comic song, Chauncey Johnson; Star Spangled Banner (solo), A. Thornton; Doxology, Choir; Benediction by the Chaplain.

Before the close of the exercises, the Warden of the prison, Judge S. H. JOHNSON, briefly addressed the convicts. He said that they would be permitted, after returning to their cells, to make as much noise, except the slamming of doors and kicking against the same, from 12 o'clock noon until 5 P. M., as they might feel inclined to indulge in. This was the pleasant announcement which the prisoners were impatiently waiting to hear, and that it gave the largest amount of satisfaction to all concerned was shown by the smile which lit up the face of every convict. Immediately after the exercises, the prisoners were provided with something to "keep up" the inner man, and shortly after were marched to their cells. At 12 o'clock they were to enjoy the right to make a noise. Some of the fellows, however, couldn't wait for that hour to arrive, and for at least a half an hour before that time the general howl had commenced. Of all the shouting ever heard by mortal ear, the shouting of the convicts was the loudest. All sorts of cries and ejaculations, cheers for the Star-spangled Banner, groans for the "other banner," stentorian cries of "Order," lusty salutations of "How are you, Jim?" exclamations which informed some individuals that they were "played out," or that they were "dead beats," orations by orators who could not see their auditors, songs sung by warblers who only knew they had listeners by the applause which followed, dances by men each of whom constituted his own audience—all sorts of noises, all sorts of doings were heard and performed and kept up without interruption until the bell rang the hour of five, when all of the men gave one general yell, and in another instant the prison was as silent as the grave.

During the day a number of excursion boats from the City landed at this place, each bringing a large number of city people, who were in search of the pure air of heaven. There was no public observance of the day in this village. Many of the Sing Sing people went on an excursion to New-York and around Staten Island in the steamboat *Sunnyside*, which left here at 7 o'clock in the morning. There are now four boats running between this place and the City, and so great is the travel that another, the *Sleepy Hollow*, (companion to the *Sunnyside*, both new boats,) will be put on to-morrow.

A convict escaped yesterday from the prison. The grounds have been thoroughly searched, but the missing man has not been discovered. It is believed that he has succeeded in leaving the prison limits, as his clothes were found all cut into pieces some distance from the institution.

PONINGOE.

THE FOURTH IN HARTFORD.

A Balloon Ascension without an Aeronaut—Sad Accident to the Daughter of Prof. Stowe.

The Hartford *Times* gives the following incidents of the celebration of the Fourth in that city:

THE BALLOON—AN ASCENT WITHOUT AN AERONAUT.

At 3 o'clock arrangements were made for a grand balloon ascension from State-House-square. The wind, however, which had been blowing fresh all day from the south, was now growing to a hard blow. The sky became clouded and the wind increased. The balloon, however, was to go up "any way," and an opportunity given, if possible, for SWEET to exhibit his trapezium performances from the balloon above the city. Owing, however, to the increasing force of the wind, the tight rope man did not get in the car. But BASSETT, the irrepressible did. At 3:30 BASSETT was ready, and gave the word "let go." Nearly all who held the ropes did let go; some didn't—in season—and the balloon swung against the telegraph wires, cutting (as BASSETT says) the string with which he had tied his coil of anchor rope to the car, and thus letting down the anchor without his knowledge. It caught in the wires; and the balloon then swayed in the wind at a great rate, BASSETT throwing over some of the ballast in order to "rise." But rise it wouldn't, but obstinately kept banging into the trees, till BASSETT, seeing the anchor had caught, called to the people to cut the rope. This none seemed able to do immediately, and meantime the balloon, by surging into the trees, broke the "explosive" cord—the cord by which, in emergency, the aeronaut is able to cut a sweeping gash in the balloon, and thus instantly arrest its flight when tearing along the surface of the ground. Then the valve-cord was broken by contact with the branches; and losing that cord, the balloonist began to think it high time to look out for No. 1 if he ever expected again to reach the bosom of his mother earth alive—so with the next sweep of the balloon into the trees the immortal BASSETT leaped out, and caught in the branches. It was done at a lucky moment, for the next minute the balloon's anchor-rope, unable longer to bear the strain, parted, and the liberated balloon shot majestically upward into space, rising like some great mountain bird, that, freed from its captors, soars aloft on sweeping pinions to its chosen fields of air above the clouds. It was a beautiful ascent. With no governing hand to diminish the pressure of gas, the balloon soared steadily on and upwards, driven northward by the high wind. It continued slowly to rise as it receded, in spite of the wind which was at times almost a gale, until it was seen a lessening speck in the sky away to the north and east. It passed rapidly over Rockville, heading apparently for the Massachusetts line. What its fate, or where it landed, nobody knows. It may have reached a height at which the increasing rarity of the air no longer presenting a sufficient resistance to the expansive force of the gas, resulted in an explosion, and a sudden downfall; or it may have been that the gradual escape of gas at the bottom finally let the balloon down. It contained 700 yards of cotton cloth, and its full capacity was 20,000 feet of gas. Such a balloon at present prices would probably cost $800 to $1,000. The crowd vented their feelings by cheers for the balloon, and groans and cheers for BASSETT.

MURDEROUS PISTOL SHOT—SHOOTING OF A DAUGHTER OF PROF. STOWE.

In the midst of the crowd and uproar around State House-square at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, while the din of gunpowder explosions was nearly at its height, a load of passengers got out of one of the Asylum-street horse cars on Main, near the corner of Asylum-street. Among them was Miss ELIZA, eldest daughter of Prof. and HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, who was on the way from their residence south of Hanover-street to meet her father at the law office of T. C. PERKINS, on State-street. Just as she got out, a ball from a pistol discharged from a group of boys near the north-west corner of State House-square, passed through the folds of her dress and through her right arm. It passed between the two bones of the forearm, half-way between the hand and elbow, severing a nerve in the passage, and very narrowly missed two children of Major CHAPMAN, who had just got out of the same car. Miss STOWE went to Mr. PERKINS' office, where her father procured medical attendance. Dr. ELLSWORTH attended the case. Miss STOWE suffered greatly all night, and the doctor says her entire right side was paralyzed this morning. The boy who fired the pistol happened to be seen by JULIUS CATLIN, Esq., but as he did not suppose any one was hit, he let it pass among the hundreds of other explosions of pistols, &c., everywhere taking place.

THE FOURTH IN ALBANY.

Speech by Attorney-General Martindale.

The following are the closing paragraphs of Gen. MARTINDALE'S speech before the Young Men's Association in Albany on the Fourth:

We are reposing now in the consciousness of our glorious triumph. What shall we do with it? Shall we compose the passions which the war aroused, or shall we lash ourselves into furious vengeance against our rebellious brethren by recalling and repeating over the incidents of their great wrong? I grant the power of the conquerors to prescribe the terms and conditions needful for future security and peace; and the conquerors are the people. The public opinion, which is their voice, is full of authority, and the only authority in such a case. It may ordain safeguards in the enactment of appropriate laws, or in reforming and multiplying the fundamental articles of the Constitution. But it will overleap itself, when it disregards the solemn oracles of that great declaration, and fails to win back concord and consent, by the combined influence of justice and kindness. Spirit of kindness! Sacred effluence of the heavenly throne! It is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes. "It is mightiest in the mightiest." "It is an attribute of God himself."

My countrymen, in this spirit let us examine and arrange the terms needful to restore our old relations with our Southern brethren. There are deep prejudices, the gnarled growth of centuries of violence, rooted in all the customs and thoughts of that desolated portion of our country. They cannot be eradicated in an hour. The human beings who excite those prejudices, in myriad thousands are present with them in their fields, their towns, collected around their hearth-stones. You, too, have imbibed, and preserve (I will not say cherish) the same prejudices. And yet they and you must cast them aside, sacrifice them for the liberation of those degraded men, to be trampled under the foot-prints of their ascending freedom. Freedom! What a world of glorious thoughts are crowded into that single word! Give freedom to the slave; not savage freedom, but American freedom, illumined and resplendent with beams from the great Declaration.

Do you give that freedom to master or to slave, when you say, "Take your liberty to labor and to live, but I will govern you;" when you say, "Toil on in this your country, but I will make your laws!" When you say, "Fasten your thoughts on the greatest of all the declarations read this day; Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, but I will exact your submission, and suppress your remonstrance."

Have we not the statesmanship to meet this crisis? Let us begin with ourselves. *Let us not enforce against our brethren what we would be unwilling and unready to incorporate into our own systems. Equality is equity. Equality is the essential, vital principle in the Government of America.* Sooner or later the Government itself will crumble, if that great foundation rock on which the dome of the temple rests shall be broken and removed. My countrymen, we are born to an inheritance of personal as well as political independence. You and I and all of us must use our faculties and prerogatives, and think on these momentous questions. They are too great and universal and vital for mere party issues. I do not mean that each and every man must announce and stand by his own scheme for solving the difficulties and healing the wounds which afflict us. But I do mean that every man should think discreetly and speak fearlessly and persuasively what he thinks on these questions.

"In the multitude of counsel there is safety." On the choice of the best counsel may depend the recurrence of our joyous privilege in the celebration of this day.

Our Government, more than all others, must repose on foundations of intelligence and virtue. Such was the faith of our fathers. They have left for us the most instructive examples. They knew how to conserve the principle of equality for freemen, by protecting it and guarding it with the vigilant sentinels of interest and intelligence.

Barring Slavery, which in their time could not be exorcised, their system was harmonious and complete as any work of human hands. Let us profit by their precepts and examples, as they appear in the Constitutions which they have written and transmitted.

Let us invoke, on this hallowed day, the spirit of concord and good will which was breathed into our national life by the great transaction we are commemorating. Let us grasp sincerely and hold firmly, every Southern hand offered to us in earnest token of loyalty, reconciliation, Union. Let us obliterate the memories and bury the passions excited by fratricidal war. Then rest assured—

> "For a'that, and a'that,
> Its coming yet, for a'that,
> When man to man, our land o'er,
> Shall brothers be for a'that."

A MYSTERY UNVEILED.

The Head of a Murdered Man Preserved for Three Years, and Then Brought into Court as Evidence to Establish its Identity—The Murderer Captured.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, June 28.

In the *Daily Gazette* of Tuesday, May 12, 1863, we published the following:

"HORRIBLE MURDER IN POWESHEIK COUNTY.—Last Friday week two California emigrants, with a wagon and span of horses, stopped for the night at the residence of a farmer named MONATH, five miles east of Brooklyn, Powesheik County. The travelers stated that they were brothers, from Wisconsin. It soon became apparent that they were far from being as friendly with each other as members of the same family should be. The younger, a youth of about eighteen years of age, showed Mr. MONATH several bruises on his throat, inflicted during a severe choking received at the hands of the elder brother. On Saturday morning they started on their journey, but not without quarreling before they went. Mr. MONATH, however, saw no more of them.

Last Thursday, a woman residing a short distance west of Mr. MONATH, being on a search for a cow in a tract of timber about half a mile from the residence of Mr. MONATH, was attracted to a thicket by a curiosity to ascertain the cause of a strong smell, as of decaying animal matter. On investigation she found the headless body of a man exposed to view. The neighbors were summoned, and while some went for the Coroner and others for a coffin, two or three sat down on a log in sight of the body, but some distance off, to avoid the smell. The attention of one was soon drawn to some flies gathering around a mass of leaves, &c. Examining closely and removing the surface, he found a human head placed erect, the features uninjured, and the life expression of countenance still retained. This Mr. MONATH recognized as the younger of the two California emigrants who had staid at his house nearly a week before. Further investigation revealed the fact that on the Saturday evening previous to this discovery the elder of the two travelers had driven into Brooklyn alone; had there hitched up his horses, stated that he had forgotten a hatchet where he had camped the night before; returned shortly afterward; threw a bundle into the wagon, and drove on. The bundle is supposed to have contained the boots and coat of the deceased. The supposed murderer was afterward seen in Grinnell, still going West. The Sheriff of Powesheik County, accompanied by a man who can identify the murderer, started in pursuit on Saturday last, and will, it is to be earnestly hoped, succeed in finding him and bringing him to justice. The horrible event has created intense excitement in Powesheik County and vicinity."

Unfortunately, the hopes entertained when the above item was written were not realized, and all efforts to secure the arrest of the murderer, or even to obtain an identification of the murdered man proved futile. Fortunately, however, one of the citizens of Brooklyn, who had taken an interest in the matter, had more thoughtfulness and foresight than is usually evinced in such cases. This gentleman, Dr. CONWAY, of Brooklyn, took charge of the head of the murdered man, and carefully preserving it in spirits, kept it in readiness for future developments. At length a chain of circumstantial evidence seemed to point to a young man named KIRK VINCENT as the murderer, and last Friday week he was arrested at his home near Cambridge Illinois, and on that and the following day underwent a legal examination.

At this examination it was shown that rather more than three years ago, VINCENT left Cambridge with his cousin, CLAIBORNE SHOWERS, for the West, and after an absence of two years or more returned alone, denying all knowledge of the whereabouts of SHOWERS. It was claimed that the time of the departure from Cambridge corresponds so nearly with the date of the murder near Brooklyn, as to leave intervening days enough to allow for the journey from one point to the other. But the real difficulty was seen to lie in the identification of the murdered body. To meet this, Dr. CONWAY was in attendance, and in the crowded court-room, in the presence of several hundred persons who well know young SHOWERS, that gentleman opened a tin pail, the top of which was covered with black oilcloth, closely tied down, and to the astonishment and horror of the beholders, exhibited a human head, the perfect features of which were at once and positively identified by hundreds of persons as the countenance of CLAIBORNE SHOWERS.

The evidence thus adduced could not be evaded, and VINCENT was held to bail to await a requisition on Gov. OGLESBY from Gov. STONE. Some surprise was expressed by citizens of this State that a murderer should be liberated on bail; but the laws of Illinois provide that in case of murder, where the proof of guilt is not clear and direct, bail shall be accepted.

Sad Suicide in Iowa.

From the Muscatine (Iowa) Journal, June 28.

Last night about 11 o'clock Mrs. HARRIET APPLEGATE, wife of S. J. APPLEGATE, of Le Claire, Iowa, jumped from the cabin deck of the steamer *Keithsburg*, as the boat was about two miles from the city on her upward trip. The unfortunate woman, in company with her husband, was returning home from Mt. Pleasant, where she had been in the insane Asylum in a state of insanity since last April. A few days since her husband went to Mt. Pleasant for the purpose of seeing her, but it was deemed imprudent to grant him the privilege. Last Wednesday night, while Mr. APPLEGATE was yet in Mt. Pleasant, it was discovered that his wife had escaped from her confinement. Search was instituted and inquiry made, when it was ascertained that she had left on the 12 o'clock train for Burlington. She was followed the next day by her husband, who found her on board the steamer *Keithsburg*, on which she had secured passage to LeClaire. She conducted herself in a perfectly rational manner. Her husband being led to believe she had recovered her sanity, concluded to take her home. Nothing was noticed out of the way in her actions on the trip up, and the first intimation given of her suicidal intentions was the arousing of her husband, whom she bade farewell, immediately after which she leaped into the river before her designs could be frustrated. The officers of the boat made a lengthy but fruitless search for the body. The deceased was about thirty years old.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.

Fourteen Thousand Dollars in Gold and Bonds Stolen—The Thieves Assume to be Government Detectives—The Victims Handcuffed and Robbed.

From the Cleveland Herald, June 29.

A robbery that has been scarcely paralleled in successful audacity took place on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th instant, in the Township of Florence, Huron County. It is difficult to tell which to admire most, the impudent assurance of the robbers, or the verdant simplicity of the victim.

A rich old farmer, named NELSON BRISTOL, lives in Florence. He is a Democrat of the strictest sect, having an abiding faith in hard money, an unconquerable distrust of banks, and a general suspicion of Government in matters financial. When gold began to go up he laid in a supply of it, converting his greenbacks into metallic currency at a fearful sacrifice. When the Government appealed for help, he shook his head, buttoned up his breeches pocket, and counted his eagles with much satisfaction, clinking them in derision of the "Black Republicans" who are content to receive the green paper in exchange for their products.

When gold came down and the national credit went up, he so far modified his prejudices as to invest a portion of his funds in United States bonds, considering that his "barren metal" was not so profitable, after all, as the fructifying bond which yielded a comfortable per centage. But his prejudices against banks were unconquerable, and instead of depositing his bonds and gold in a bank vault, he purchased an old safe, and kept his treasure safe under his own eyes, where there were neither cashiers nor tellers to corrupt, nor thieves to break through and steal—at least without his soon finding it out.

On Tuesday evening Mr. NELSON had in his safe the comfortable sum of $15,027, being $9,000 in United States bonds, belonging to himself, $2,000 intrusted to his safe keeping by a confiding neighbor, Mr. PEARCE, and $3,027 in gold which had often gladdened his own eyes and tormented those of his neighbors. Just about dusk a party of visitors arrived at the house, five of them entering, and about as many more, Mr. NELSON thinks, remaining outside.

The visitors represented themselves to be Government detectives in search of stolen property. One of them wore a star and appeared to be the leader of the party. He said there had been an extensive robbery of Government bonds, and they had got on the track of the property. The numbers of the missing bonds were in their possession, and understanding that he had a large number of bonds in his possession, it was their duty to examine them and compare numbers. Thereupon they ordered him to open the safe and produce the documents.

Overawed by the numbers and pretensions of the men, Mr. NELSON at length opened the safe, and with much reluctance displayed its treasures. The bonds were carefully examined and compared with the list. Strange to say, they compared exactly, and the detectives announced that they were on the right track at last, the bonds being the very ones they were in search of. In vain Mr. NELSON protested that it was impossible, he had came honestly by them, the officers sternly bade him to "shut up," and informed him that the circumstances in which he was placed were so suspicious, that they were compelled to take him into custody.

Mrs. NELSON and three hired men having come in, they too were informed that the course of justice required their arrest until their connection with the property could be explained. Handcuffs were produced, and Mr. and Mrs. NELSON, with the three hired men, were manacled and ordered to sit still. The "officers" then secured the "stolen" bonds, and also confiscated the gold as part of the proceeds of other bonds probably sold, and withdrew for consultation, strictly charging the manacled party to remain quietly in their seats.

It is scarcely necessary to state that the "officers" did not come back. The handcuffed victims waited until late at night, and then, hearing no summons to proceed to jail, the conviction dawned on their minds that they had been sold at a very costly price. The alarm was given, and the services of a blacksmith secured to unrivet the chains; but in the meantime the robbers had fled, leaving not a single trace behind. A man was arrested in Norwalk next day on suspicion, but no proof could be found against him and he was released.

It is said that some strangers had been for days hanging around the place, getting acquainted with Mr. NELSON'S habits, and preparing for the job which was so neatly and successfully accomplished.

A Horrible Murder.

From the Chilicothe (Mo.) Spectator, June 28.

On Saturday evening last a murder was committed in the southwest part of our county, of such a wicked and cold-blooded character as to make one's life-blood curdle and refuse to flow, and cause a chill of horror to run through the entire community. SILAS SMITH, a farmer of middle age, and in good circumstances, residing about seven miles west of Dawn, and four miles south of Mooresville, was murdered in his own house in cold blood on Saturday evening last, by three men, or, rather, ruffians. The circumstances, as far as we could learn them, make this one of the most barbarous murders on record—almost equal to the murder of the DEERING family. From all that appears, Mr. SMITH was murdered for his money. He was known to have had several hundred dollars of money for stock sold, and on the day of his murder he had been to Dawn to receive $1,000 due him there. One of the murderers saw him and talked with him during the day. Mr. SMITH had got to his home late in the afternoon, and had reclined upon the bed to recover from his fatigue. His wife was milking outside of the inclosure, a short distance from the gate, and near a clump of timber or brush. Three men coming from behind this clump passed her with threats, ran toward the gate, where one was stationed, and the two passed into the house. As they entered they inquired for Mr. SMITH of two little girls of the family, who directed their attention to the room. On hearing the noise Mr. SMITH raised up, and as they came to the bed-room he was sitting on the side of the bed. The smaller of the two ruffians said, "We have you now," and fired with his pistol, and continued to fire four times, each time striking his victim on the breast. He fell forward on the floor, bruising his face very much, and soon expired. As the first shot was fired the oldest of the two girls ran out screaming, and ran toward a neighbor's in sight. As she passed out of the house, one of the ruffians stepped to the door and called to the man at the gate, "shoot her," when the ruffian fired but without effect. The girl is about 11 years of age. It is not known whether they got any money, but it is supposed not. He kept no money about him, and his money taken for property was hidden away so securely that his own family do not know where it is. It is evident the ruffians intended to overtake him on the way home and get the money—the exclamation would indicate this—or come on to him so soon that he would have no time to hide the money. There is as yet no certainty as to the murderers. Two of them were disguised by being blackened. One was not disguised. They were stripped to shirt and pants, and bareheaded. The boy says he knows one of the men talked with his father at Dawn, while Mrs. SMITH says she well knew one of the men, although at the time he was blackened.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUMMER DRINKS.

What Soda-Water is Made Of, and How and Where—The Amount Consumed—The Cost of Making, and What It Ought to Sell For.

When the thermometer marks 90° in the shade, perspiring humanity naturally seeks some cooling beverage with which to allay its consuming thirst, and with the hope of producing a refreshing frame of mind and a normal condition of body. At such a time there is but little appetite for strong drink, and the stomach sickens at the idea of brandy, and shrinks from whisky as from an evil disposed stranger. Ardent spirits of all kinds are too heavy and heating for hot weather, and the light drinks, long and cooling, are in demand. The most popular beverage in Summer is soda-water. It is generally palatable, refreshing, safe to drink, and easily obtained. It is to be found in most of our hotels, saloons, restaurants, drug-stores, and on the corners of the streets. It is served up with syrups agreeable to the taste, and coming fresh from the ice-box affords momentary relief from the intolerable heat of atmosphere and body. Hogsheads of it are consumed in this City daily, yet not one-tenth part of those who drink it have any ideas as to how or where it is made.

The principal manufacturer of soda-water in this city is Mr. JOHN MATTHEWS. At his establishment in First-avenue, he not only manufactures the soda-water itself, but all apparatus pertaining to it. Soda-water is simply and only pure water impregnated with carbonic acid gas. Occasionally minute portions of carbonate of soda or rochelle salts are added to the water, but that which has become so popular a beverage, contains none of these ingredients. It is simply aërated water. The manner of impregnating the water with carbonic acid gas is very simple, although the necessary apparatus to perform the operation is rather expensive. A heavy iron vessel, lined with porcelain, holding about fifteen gallons is filled two-thirds full of water as cold as it can be obtained. This vessel is called a fountain, and is the article which we see attached to every soda apparatus in the City. The vessel is then, with several others, placed upon a rack which is rocked to and fro by machinery. A tube leading from the generator where the gas is made is then attached to the mouth-piece of the fountain, and sufficient gas forced therein to fill the vessel full. The pressure upon the fountain when full is equal to 120 pounds to the square inch. During the process of pumping in the gas the fountains are rocked rapidly to and fro, shaking the water thoroughly for the purpose of mixing the water and gas completely. The gas used is generally obtained from a pure article of marble, although sometimes other articles are used for its generation. The marble contains nearly equal parts of lime and carbonic acid in a solid state. The marble having been pulverized, is placed in a generator, where it is subjected to the action of sulphuric acid. This acid instantly combines with the lime and liberates the carbonic acid gas, which is then forced through water for the purpose of cleaning it, to a reservoir. From the reservoir it is forced into the fountains as described, thoroughly impregnating the water therein, and producing what is known as soda-water. This is delivered to the dealers in that article, and the fountain is attached to the permanent apparatus fixed to the counter, and the soda-water is then ready to serve out to the consumers. This is done with the addition of some simple syrup, which is usually manufactured by the druggists, and forms, as we all know, a cool and refreshing drink. Syrup, when pure, consists simply of white sugar, eggs, water, and such flavoring extracts as the manufacturer chooses to add or the public desire. It will thus be seen that soda-water contains no element deleterious to health, unless it be added in the syrup, and for this there is no occasion. The Board of Health are evidently of the opinion that soda-water is a good thing to drink in hot weather, for one of their reports says: "Of the whole list of mineral waters used in this City, we regard simple soda-water (carbonic acid water) to be the only one that is innocent."

As we said before, Mr. MATTHEWS is the principal manufacturer of soda-water in this city. He employs at the present time 111 men in the business, and manufactures at his establishment everything connected with the traffic, from a complete apparatus for the generation of gas to the syrups to sweeten the beverage when ready for delivery. The counter apparatus which we see in various stores and upon the streets is not only made by him, but is mostly owned by him. These vary in their cost from $20 to $650, and are rented out for the sum of $15 for the season. At the end of the season they are returned and stored away for another year. The cost of manufacturing soda-water is only three-quarters of a cent per gallon, but the expense incurred in its delivery makes it cost the retailer twenty cents per gallon, at which price Mr. MATTHEWS leaves it at their several establishments. The retailer then adds the cost of the syrup, and deals it out to the consumer at ten cents per glass. This gives an immense profit to the retailer, who could easily afford to sell it for five cents, there being on an average sixteen glasses to the gallon. The actual cost to him does not exceed two cents per glass. The soda-water season commences with hot weather and ends when the leaves begin to fall, say from May till October; but the demand for apparatus commences in January and ends in July. Of course, the hotter the weather the greater the demand for soda-water, and in Midsummer it is utterly impossible for any one firm to supply the market. At present Mr. MATTHEWS' daily sales average 3,000 gallons, and could he fill all orders received, would more than treble that amount.

There is also a large business done in the sale of bottled soda water, which is prepared in a similar way to that furnished the counters. The water is impregnated in the iron fountains at a pressure of 45 pounds to the square inch, and then drawn off into the bottles and securely corked. Some very ingenious machines have been constructed for bottling soda and corking the bottles at the same time. The latest one of these is capable of filling, corking and tying sixty dozen bottles in an hour, and four hundred dozen is considered ten hours' work. Many bottles are burst in the operation, and occasionally a serious accident occurs, although the machines are usually provided with safety screens. The bottled soda is sometimes flavored with sarsaparilla and lemon extracts, but is more popular in its simple aerated state.

A new invention in the way of fountains has lately been introduced, by which the choicest wines can be impregnated with gas without injury to their quality. This is simply a large glass vessel, inclosed in a heavy iron case, and the space between the two filled with gas. The glass vessel being filled with white wine, is partially impregnated with gas. The act of drawing it, however, opens little valves, which allow the confined gas to mingle with the liquor, and a fine article of champagne is the result. Native wines are thus served, and sparkling Catawba, &c., produced. This same fountain is now in use to a slight extent in the soda-water business, and is ascertained to be a great improvement on the old ones, which were found to impart a metallic taste to the liquid. Another season we may expect to see champagne and all the light wines offered for sale on draught as freely as we have soda-water this year. The more of such light drinks we have among us the less will be the quantity of intoxicating beverages consumed.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF EXCISE.

Judge Bosworth to Judge Brady.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise, yesterday afternoon, after Commissioner ACTON had proposed that seventeen new applicants be licensed, making the grand total of licensed liquor dealers six thousand four hundred and six, Judge BOSWORTH addressed the Board, as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I desire to be indulged by this Board, in making a few remarks in its presence, to Judge BRADY. Many of your City papers represent that on Tuesday last, on a motion being made by Judge BRADY, of the New-York Common Pleas, for several injunctions against this Board, he expressed himself as follows:

"I regret very much the necessity which exists for these injunctions—a necessity, however, occasioned by the determination of the Board of Excise to enforce a law which has been declared by Judge CARDOZO, after solemn deliberation, to be unconstitutional. This Court possesses the same power to do what has been done in reference to that law as the Supreme Court; and though a decision by one of its Judges is not that of the whole Court, yet that decision, unless reversed upon argument before all the Judges sitting in General Term, is the law of the Court, whatever may be the opinion of the other Judges, formed without hearing the arguments upon the question presented. The decision is more binding upon the Board of Excise, who are not a Court of review, but who are acting as such, and who assume the power of reversing, in effect, the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction. They still act under the law, which has been declared to be void, and compel the person threatened with process to seek his protection by injunction. This course of conduct is not calculated to teach obedience to judicial authority, and may lead to a spirit of insubordination which even the Board of Excise may regret. I intend no disrespect by these remarks. I am acquainted with some off the gentlemen composing the Board, whom I regard as my friends; but I cannot commend the spirit with which they have received the decision of Judge CARDOZO, or the attitude of disrespect, if not defiance, which they have assumed."

As the Judge states that he regards several members of this Board as his friends, I assume that he includes me in the number, and that he will be happy to be informed that his friends, as members of this Board, have not done anything which deserves his censure, or which he has any just cause to regret. And I know him well enough to feel assured that he will not take exception to the remarks which I am about to make, as they will not be discourteous in fact or in intent. The Judge's remarks imply a belief on his part that this Board is doing or threatening to do something which makes it necessary to grant injunctions to protect the rights of liquor dealers. I have attended every meeting of the Board, and cannot imagine to what the Judge alludes, unless it be to the arrests made by the Police, for alleged violations of the present Excise Law. It is proper to state—that it may be known by every one—that the Excise Board has had nothing to do with the making of arrests. That Board has no control over the Police, direct or indirect. If the Police Commissioners are thought to be censurable for what they have done or omitted to do, it should be remembered that that commission is wholly independent of the Excise Board, and that five members of the latter do not belong to the former. I have nothing to say here in regard to the Police or the Police Commissioners. The censures of the learned Judge are not directed against them, but against the Board of Excise. This Board has not even ordered any suit to be brought against any person, to recover any penalty for violating the Excise Law, since the decision by His Honor, Judge CARDOZO. Judge BRADY is reported to have said of the Excise Board, that "they still act under the law which has been declared to be void, and compel the person threatened with process to seek his protection by injunction." I have already stated that the Excise Board has not threatened any liquor dealer with process. But the learned Judge states that the Excise Board "still act under the law." Is this censurable? May they not appeal from His Honor Judge CARDOZO? To do this they must act under the law, and act as a Board.

I understand His Honor Judge CARDOZO to hold that a license, under an excise statute, is a contract within the meaning of the word contract as used in that clause of the Federal Constitution which prohibits a State from passing any "law impairing the obligation of contracts," (art. 1, sec. 10, sub. 1,) and also that such a license is property within the meaning of that word, as used in the clause of the Constitution of this State, which declares that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," (art. 1, sec. 6,) and that the present Excise Law is repugnant to both of these provisions. The Supreme Courts of several of the States, sitting in full bench, after full argument, have decided to the contrary. These Courts were composed of Judges of long experience and of eminent ability—of gentlemen whose official purity, so far as I know, has not been questioned. Is not their deliberate judgment entitled to very great consideration?

In CALDER *vs.* KIRBY, (5 GRAY, 597) the Supreme Court of Massachusetts held that such a license was not a contract. Of the argument and illustrations by counsel to prove it to be a contract the Court said: "The whole argument of the counsel for the plaintiff is founded on a fallacy. A license authorizing a person to retail spirituous and intoxicating liquors does not create a contract between him and the Government. It bears no resemblance to an act of incorporation, by which, in consideration of the supposed benefit to the public, certain rights and privileges are granted by the Legislature to individuals, under which they embark their skill, enterprise and capital. The statute regulating licenses has a very different scope and purpose. It was intended to restrain and prohibit the indiscriminate sale of certain articles deemed to be injurious to the welfare of the community. The effect of a license was merely to permit a person to carry on the trade under certain regulations, and to exempt him from the penalties provided for unlawful sales. It therefore contains none of the elements of a contract. The sum paid for it was merely nominal. And there was no agreement, expressed or implied, that it shall be irrevocable."

The Court held, unanimously, that such a license could be annulled whenever, in the judgment of the Legislature, the good order and welfare of the community would be promoted by it. This case, therefore, clearly indicates that the decision made in Judge BRADY'S Court is erroneous, and that the argument of the learned Judge who pronounced it, wherein he treated the rights of a person thus licensed as being the same in principle with those of the defendants in 32 New-York Reports, 261, is untenable. The Supreme Court decisions of New-Hampshire and of Ohio are equally pointed upon this question, and in both Courts it has been held that a license is not a contract, and can be annulled.

The learned Judge who pronounced the decision in the case of Holt against the Excise Board states it as his opinion that this license was property. He does not suggest any one element of a contract or of property as belonging to it. He does not suggest that the person licensed can sell or assign his license, or that his creditors can attach it under any circumstances, or that a judgment creditor with an execution returned unsatisfied can reach it by creditor's bill or by proceedings supplementary to execution, or that on the death of the person licensed the license would go to his executors or administrators, and be assets in their hands. Can anything be a contract or property in the eye of the law to which none of these elements belong?

If the question of the constitutionality of the law depended wholly on the decision of the question whether such a license is a contract, which under the United States Constitution a State Legislature could not annul, would this Board deserve censure for continuing to act under the law, so far as might be necessary to obtain a final settlement of the question of its constitutionality?

But suppose it should be held that persons having on the first of May unexpired licenses, might sell under them while they continued in force, they could not continue in force more than fifty days after the third Tuesday in May, and were few in number compared with the mass of persons retailing liquors in open defiance of the statutes of the State, would the whole act necessarily be void, even assuming that the Legislature could not annul the unexpired licenses? Is it not a familiar principle that parts of a statute may be constitutional and other parts of it may be invalid? It has been held with reference to excise statutes that "the constitutional and unconstitutional provisions may even be contained in the same section, and yet be perfectly distinct and separable, so that the first may stand though the last fall. The point is not whether they are contained in the same section, but whether they are essentially and inseparably connected in substance."—(Commonwealth vs. Hitchings, 5 Gray, 482.)

Suppose the third section of the new Excise Law had been in this form, viz.: "Section 3. From and after the first of May, 1866, no person, though holding an unexpired license, and no person not holding such a license, shall, within the said Metropolitan Police District, exclusive of the County of Westchester, publicly keep or sell, give away, or dispose of, any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer in quantities less than five gallons at a time, unless as he or they may be licensed, pursuant to the provisions of this act, and may be permitted by it." Would there be any difficulty, then, in holding the provision as to persons having unexpired license inoperative, on the assumption that such licenses would not be annulled by the Legislature, and holding the other provisions valid? Is there any more difficulty in so holding under the actual wording of that section? Assume, by way of further illustration, that the objection taken by the learned Recorder to the words "publicly keep" in that section is sound, is there any difficulty in holding that part unconstitutional and the other parts valid? If there is not, then is it clear that the whole section is void and the whole act void, merely because there were some unexpired licenses on the 1st of May, even assuming that the Legislature could not annul them? Is it so clear that the whole act is void, that the Excise Board should cease to act as such, and that it should not review the decisions declaring the act void? I concede that it should treat the decisions of the Court with respect, and that it should obey their orders; and I should regret any act of a contrary character. And I assure Judge BRADY as his friend, as a well-wisher to the reputation of our Judiciary, and as one who believes that when our Judges and Courts cease to be respected, all regard for law, or order, or justice, will have ceased also; that nothing will be done by the Board of Excise or by the Board of Police, with my concurrence, that "may lead to a spirit of insubordination" which any good or just man should regret. In these remarks I have carefully abstained from expressing any opinion of my own. I would not be so disrespectful as to do that, even in the most courteous terms, though I might have the clearest convictions that the decision made is erroneous. My whole object has been to show to Judge BRADY that his friends of this Board have not done anything which furnishes cause for a separation, nor anything which deserves judicial censure, or anything "to that effect;" and I hope that when he next expresses himself judicially concerning the Excise Board, he will take occasion to say that he does not intend to censure the Board of Excise for not disbanding, or for acting under the law, so long as they act in respectful subordination to the decisions of the Judiciary.

Judge BOSWORTH's remarks were received with hearty applause, and the Board, thus vindicated by its distinguished jurist, adjourned in good humor.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Steamships Below to Come Up—Offal in the Harbor, &c.

After the reading of the minutes, yesterday, the usual reports having been presented and ordered on file, the Board voted to dispense with the services of the Milk Inspector, that gentleman having completed his work. Dr. SWINBURNE presented a note from Messrs. NESMITH & SONS, consignees of the steamship *Peruvian*, representing that the passengers of that vessel have been in quarantine since the 30th of May, and that there has been no sickness on board the vessel since the 8th of June. The consignees claim the privilege of bringing their vessel up to the City. The Board will permit the *Peruvian* to come up and anchor in the stream.

Dr. SWINBURNE also introduced a letter from Dr. BISSELL, announcing the arrival of the steamship *Daniel Webster* from Vera Cruz, by way of Havana. At the time of the *Webster's* sailing, ten days ago, yellow fever prevailed in Vera Cruz, and Dr. BISSELL desires the Health Board to instruct him with respect to quarantining the *Webster*. Dr. PARKER thought that no harm could result from sending the vessel up to the City. He said: "Yellow fever cannot be taken by one person from another. But, if you bring a ship here from a port where yellow fever has raged, and have certain individuals on board infected with the disease, the air which is in the ship under the hatchways where the sick are is poisonous. A person who would expose himself to it would be in the same danger of taking the disease as a person living in the locality or city where it rages. It is not the persons who are ill of the diseased air amidships. This should be remembered."

THE REPORTS FROM THE LOWER BAY.

The following notes came to hand subsequent to the meeting of the Board of Health:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, Friday, July 6, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All well on board.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

To the Board of Health:

The pilot-boat *E. F. Williams*, No. 14, came in from sea this morning, and reports when in the Lower Bay, at 9 A. M., passed the steam barge that carries dead cattle to Barren Island, loaded with animals which the crew were distributing over the bay, giving forth a stench that was most horrible. The revenue cutter *Crawford* was in the immediate vicinity and should have arrested all parties concerned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Extension of Church and Worth Streets—The Astoria Ferry.

This Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

A resolution to permit the Astoria Ferry Company to land passengers at the foot of Ninety-second-street instead of Eighty-sixth-street, was adopted.

A resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to discontinue all further proceedings in the matter of the extension of Church-street, from Fulton to Morris street, was laid over.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to grade and place in proper order the piece of land in the City Hall Park, between the Engine-house and the Superior Court, was referred.

A report of the Committee on Streets in favor of extending Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Contract for Lighting the City—The Astoria Ferry.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. GREEN in the chair.

A remonstrance from the West Side Association against the opening of certain streets in the upper part of the City, near the north end of Central Park, was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

The resolution, adopted by the Common Council, providing for the making of a contract with the lowest bidder, for supplying the City with coal gas for a period of ten years, which was vetoed by the Mayor, was called up by Councilman KEENAN. Previous to the vote being taken, Councilman TYNG moved to amend by striking out the word "coal." The motion was decided to be out of order. Councilman PULLMAN then made a few remarks, indorsing the Mayor's veto. Councilman STACOM replied, stating that too much time had been lost already in the matter. After some further debate, the main question was put, and 18 voting in the affirmative to 4 in the negative, the resolution was passed over the Mayor's veto.

The following gentlemen voted in the negative: WHITE, TYNG, ROBERTS and PULLMAN.

The Board concurred in the resolution in favor of establishing a ferry from the foot of Ninety-second-street, East River, to Astoria.

Adjourned to Monday at 2 P. M.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music at the Central Park on the Mall to-day, commencing at 4 P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, Vive Italia..........Jacobi.
2. Fackeltanz, "Princess Frederick William"..........Meyerbeer.
3. Aria, Beautiful Isle of the Sea..........Thomas.
4. Waltz, "Stella Coias"..........Von Maanen.

PART II.

5. March, "De la Victoire"..........Kuhe.
6. Overture, The Pretender..........Kucken.
7. Mazurka, Gipsey Queen..........Billema.
8. Grand selection from Lucia di Lammermoor..........Donizetti.

PART III.

9. Quadrille, "Les Amazons Volontaires"..........Arban.
10. Collocation, "Gay and Happy"..........Dodworth.
11. Grosse Concert Arie..........De Beriot.
12. Galop, "Politecknicker"..........Kuhner.

X. L. C. Orr Prize Debate.

On Thursday evening, a small but appreciative and attentive audience assembled at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, to listen to a prize debate between the two literary societies—the Clionian and Phrenocosmian—of the College of the City of New-York, the subject of debate being announced on the opening of the meeting.

The following prizes had been offered, to be known from the name of the donor as the "X. L. C. Orr" prizes Nos. 1 and 2.

Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature to the best extemporaneous debater of the two societies jointly, and *Cushing's Larger Manual of Parliamentary Law* to the society which shall acquit itself better in the prize debate, to be deposited in the library of the Society, or some other prominent place.

These prizes were offered not for their mere value, but especially for the honor attached to them as prizes. Two of the honorary members of each Society, having no direct connection with the College, with the President of the Associate Alumni, constituted the judges of the debate.

Associate Judges—SMITH BLOOMFIELD, Chairman, Saml. G. Jelliffe, Fred. De Peyster, William Jelliffe, J. S. Page.

Question—Should suffrage be free from all restrictions, except those arising from age, mental derangement and crime?

DEBATERS.—*Clionian*—R. Vanderbilt, C. O. Kimball, S. Cahen, C. L. Hall, J. C. Halloch, F. E. Eurich. *Phrenocosmian*—W. S. Stevenson, C. M. Hibbard, R. Gordon, Jr., F. M. Scott, J. L. Bragdon, H. Newton.

The meeting was opened by reading a portion of Scripture, by the venerable President of the College, HORACE WEBSTER, LL.D.

The debaters, one and all, displayed good oratorical powers, knowledge of the subject and fluency of expression, and from the fact that the question for the debate was known, before the opening of the meeting, only to the Committee of Award, great credit is reflected on the two Societies for the manner in which the question was treated.

The prizes are to be awarded on the night of commencement.

Relief for the Sufferers by the Portland Fire.

A meeting of our merchants and other citizens will be held this afternoon in the large room of the Astor House, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a substantial relief movement in aid of the sufferers from the recent terrible conflagration in Portland.

We have received the following

CALL.

Merchants and other citizens desirous of making a proper effort for the aid of the sufferers by the late fire at Portland, are requested to meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 12 o'clock, to appoint a committee and take such action as may be deemed best; to solicit contributions and give the proper direction to the same. (Signed)

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., M. H. GRINNELL,
WINTHROP G. REAY,
JAS. E. PLACE, JARRET G. KINGSTON,
S. DRAPER, HENRY A SMYTHE.

Mayor HOFFMAN has issued the following appeal:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 6, 1866.

To the Citizens of New-York:

The city of Portland, Maine, has been visited by a most destructive fire. Thousands of her people have been left destitute and homeless.

Their necessities are most pressing, and the citizens of New-York owe it to their own good name to come promptly to their relief. The local authorities have no power under the laws to make contributions. They must be made by individuals.

If there are any who desire to contribute at once, their offerings, if sent to me, will be immediately forwarded to the Mayor of Portland for distribution.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The Sanitary Police Report.

Capt. BOWEN G. LORD sent in the following schedule of work performed by the Police Sanitary Company, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, for the week ending July 6, as follows:

No. of complaints of nuisances received.......... 431
No. of notices served for abatement..........1,400
No. of nuisances abated under service of notice.......... 726
No. of sinks and water-closets cleaned.......... 441

REMOVED FROM CITY LIMITS.

No. of loads of night soil..........1,822
Number of dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats and calves seized, "Bobs,"—528.
Unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork and fish seized—81,600 pounds.
Number of barrels of offal—6,400.

The Board accepted the invitation of the Commissioners of Emigration to visit the State Emigrant Hospital, at the opening thereof, on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Admiralty—Collision—The Rules of Navigation Apply with the Inception of Damages, and Continue while its Presence Remains—The Master, when on Deck, in charge of the Ship, is not a Proper Lookout within the rule Established by the Decisions of this Court—Steamers are Required to have Constant Lookouts in Proper Places, actually Employed in the Performance of that Duty—The rule Requiring Steamers to keep out of the way of Sailing Craft.

The Propeller Ottawa, her tackle, &c., and Ryerson, claimant and appellant vs. Robert Stewart, the Pacific Mutual and the Arctic Insurance Companies of New-York.—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, in a case of collision.

By the Court, Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivering the opinion:

Amended libel alleged that the appellee was the owner of the schooner *Caledonia;* that on the 16th day of September, 1860, she was engaged in prosecuting a voyage from Chicago to Buffalo, having on board a cargo of 6,000 bushels of wheat, belonging to her owner; that at 8 o'clock in the evening of said day, when she was navigating in Lake Huron, eight miles northwesterly from Thunder Bay light, she encountered the propeller *Ottawa*, bound up the lake, and that the propeller was so negligently and carelessly managed and navigated that a collision occurred between the two vessels, whereby the schooner, with her cargo on board, was sunk in the lake and lost. Appellant charged the accident to the incompetency of those in charge of the schooner. Decree in the District Court was in favor of the libelant, and the same was affirmed on appeal in the Circuit Court, whereupon the owner and claimant of the propeller appealed to this Court. I. Most of the material inquiries of fact presented for decision are, as usual in this class of cases, involved in perplexing uncertainty on account of the conflicting nature of the testimony. Superadded to that difficulty, which experience shows, is one generally to be expected in controversies of this character, the present investigation is greatly complicated and embarrassed by the unreasonable length of the examinations and cross-examinations of the witnesses, as exhibited in the record. Undoubtedly a party calling a witness may, if he sees fit, examine the witness by specific interrogatories, instead of relying upon the general statements of witness, as made responsive to the oath under which he testifies; and it is equally clear that the opposite party must in all cases cross-examine the witness in respect to all the material matters disclosed in the examination in chief; but it is past belief that everything involved in the right of cross-examination may not be secured without propounding, in a collision case, four or five hundred questions to a single witness. Cross-examination is the right of the party against whom the witness is called, and the right is a valuable one as a means of separating hearsay from knowledge, error from truth, opinion from fact, and inference from recollection; and as a means of ascertaining the order of the events as narrated by the witness in his examination in chief, and the time and place, and when and where they occurred, and the attending circumstances, and of testing the intelligence, memory, impartiality, truthfulness and integrity of the witness; but a few questions, well directed to those several objects, are in general sufficient to effect all that can well be accomplished by the fullest enjoyment of that admitted right in the investigation. II. Embarrassed, however, as the investigation is by the complications and difficulties suggested, still there are some facts and circumstances having an important bearing upon the principal questions involved in the pleadings, which may be regarded as conceded, or as so fully proved that they are not properly the subjects of controversy in the case. Seaworthiness of the schooner is not denied, and it fully proved that she was well manned and equipped, and that the master, at the time of the collision, was in charge of her deck; proofs are also entirely satisfactory that she had an able seaman at the wheel, and a competent lookout, properly stationed, forward of the windlass, having no other duty to perform, and at a place where there was nothing to obstruct his view. Just before the collision, the master was standing before the helmsman, but when notified by the lookout that he discovered a light, he went immediately forward in order to determine what, if anything, was necessary to be done. Prior to six o'clock the schooner had been sailing on a southeast course by south, but being well out in the lake, the master, as he states, changed her course at that hour half a point, to the southward, and adds that she had been sailing upon that course about two hours. Evidence is full to the point that the schooner showed a proper light, and the master testifies in substance and effect that she held her course until the collision was inevitable. Careful examination has been given to the evidence on this last point, and it is not perceived that there is any good reason to doubt the truth of the statement. Allegation of the libel, as to the time and place of the collision is correct, doubt cannot be entertained but that the propeller was a seaworthy vessel, and it is satisfactorily shown that she was well manned and equipped. Appellee insists that she was responsible for the consequences of the collision, because she was in fault in three particulars. 1. He insists that she had no proper lookout, as required by the decisions of this court. 2. That she did not show the signal-lights, as required by law. 3. That she did not comply with the rule of navigation which requires that where a steamer and a sail-vessel are approaching each other from opposite directions, or on intersecting lines, the sail-vessel shall hold her course and the steamer shall keep out of the way. Argument for the appellee assumes that there was no one on the deck of the propeller except the man at the wheel, but the appellant insists that the master, also, was on deck, and contends that the master, under the circumstances of the case, was a competent lookout within the meaning of the decisions of this Court. Strong doubts are entertained whether he was on deck at all after the vessels came into such proximity as required precautions, until the moment before the collision occurred; but in the view taken of the case, it is unnecessary to decide the point, as it is clear that if he was on deck, as is supposed by the appellant, still he was not a proper lookout, within the requirement of the rules of navigation, as expounded by the decisions of this Court. Two objections are made to the master as lookout, even admitting that he was on deck, and they are both well taken. Admission of the appellant is that the master was the officer of the deck, and that he had charge of navigating the vessel, and the proofs are satisfactory that, if he was on deck at all at the time, he was in the wheel-house with the man at the wheel. Steamers are required to have constant and vigilant lookouts stationed in proper places on vessel, and charged with the duty for which lookouts are required, and they must be actually employed in the performance of the duty to which they are assigned. They must be persons of suitable experience, properly stationed on the vessel, and actually and vigilantly employed in the performance of that duty. (Chamberlain et al. vs. Ward, 21 How., 570.) Proper lookouts are competent persons other than the master and helmsman, properly stationed for that purpose on the forward part of the vessel; and the pilot-house in the night-time, especially if it is very dark, and the view is obstructed, is not the proper place. (St. John vs. Paine, 10 How., 585, *Genesee Chief*, 12 How., 483.) Lookouts stationed in positions where the views forward or on the side to which they are assigned is obstructed, either by the lights, sails, rigging or spars of the vessel, do not constitute a compliance with the requirements of the law; and in general, elevated positions, such as the hurricane deck, are not so favorable situations as those more usually selected on the forward part of the vessel, nearer the stem. (Chamberlain et al. vs. Ward et al., 21 How., 571.) Persons stationed on the forward deck are nearer the water line, and consequently are less likely to overlook small vessels, deeply laden, and more readily ascertain their exact course and movements. (Howey vs. Baltimore Steam P. Co., 28 How., 292; New-York et. al. vs. Roe, 18 How., 186.) Applying these rules to the present case, it is clear that the propeller did not have any proper lookout, and it will be sufficient to say that we adhere to those decisions without abatement or qualification. 2. Second objection urged by the appellee is that the propeller did not show the signal light required by law. Proper signal lights as required on steamers are a bright light forward, a red light on the larboard side, and a green light on the starboard side. Considering that the parties will not be benefited by an extended analysis of the testimony, it is not deemed necessary to do more on this branch of the case than to state our conclusions. Better opinion is that the red light was burning dimly at the time of the collision, but that the other lights had ceased to burn so as to be visible to those on board the schooner. Tendency of the proof also is that all the lights had been lighted at the usual hour, but that the white and green lights, either because the lamps were not well trimmed, or because the oil was poor, or from both causes combined, had gone out or burned so dimly as to answer no valuable purpose. None but the red light was seen by those on the deck of the schooner, and even that was not seen in season to afford any protection. 3. The third charge of appellee against the propeller is that she did not comply with the rule of navigation, which required her to keep out of the way of the schooner. Corresponding charge of the propeller against the schooner is, that she did not hold her course; but the latter charge cannot be sustained, because it is not supported by the weight of the evidence, except so far as it relates to the charge made at the moment of collision, which is not a fault which will avail the other party. Rules of navigation are obligatory, from the time the necessity for precaution begins, and continue to be applicable as the vessels advance, so long as the means and opportunity to avoid the danger remain; but they do not apply to a vessel required to keep her course, after the approach is so near that the collision is inevitable, and are equally inapplicable to vessels of every description while they are yet so distant from each other that measures of precaution have not become necessary. III. The theory of the appellant is that the propeller was to the leeward of the schooner, and that she was sailing northwest. Assuming that theory, he contends that the collision could not have occurred as alleged in the libel; and it may be that that theory, as a mere abstraction, is correct; but the best answer to it is, that the collision did take place, and the schooner, with her cargo, was sunk in the lake. Taken as a whole, the proofs afford full satisfaction that the schooner did not change her course until all hope of avoiding the collision was gone. Great conflict exists in the testimony as to the course of the propeller; but the best conclusion that can be formed from it is, that she was to the windward of the schooner. Both the lookout and the master of the schooner first saw the dim red light of the propeller nearly ahead over the starboard bow. Conceded fact is, that the propeller ported her helm, and if so, she must have headed across the bows of the schooner. Confirmation of that view is derived from the manner in which the two vessels came together. It is an undisputed fact that the schooner, at the moment of collision, also ported her helm, doubtless with the hope of passing under the stern of the propeller; but the bowsprit, in a glancing blow, struck the starboard bow of the schooner, stove in the bow, tore off her head gear, split the bow open, opened the knight-heads, and broke the rail and stanchions on the larboard side. The weight of the blow was rather on the larboard side of the schooner, but the bowsprit, operating as a lever, opened the starboard bow. Injury to the propeller was on the larboard quarter, and it shows to a demonstration that the two vessels came together in the manner described by the witnesses of the libelants.

Decree of the Circuit Court is therefore affirmed, with costs.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 6.

Before Justice McCunn.

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST THE BOARD OF EXCISE GRANTED.

Ten injunctions were granted yesterday against the Board of Excise by the Superior Court at Special Term. The following are the names of the plaintiffs obtaining the injunction orders: Thomas Churchill, Wm. Higgins, John A. Nelson, Baltasan Will, C. Tiencken, John Redgrave, August H. Sparnecht, John Struckman, Martin W. Ahrens and Thomas Harkin. Patrick vs. John Olive; motion confirming referee's report granted. Wm. Loeschigh vs. Rachel A. Addison; motion granted. Edmund Burker vs. George Wardenburg; motion to dissolve injunction granted with costs. Wm. J. Harlan vs. Thos. Walsh; motion for receiver granted. Philip Goldberg vs. Ferdinand Pries: motion granted. Dennis Hogan vs. Sylvester Murphy; motion granted. Henry D. Brookman vs. Edward J. King; motion to open default granted. James J. Spencer vs. Theodore Moore; motion granted.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Thos. White and Michael McCormack pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having on the 17th of June stolen a coat and pair of pants, of the value of $57, from Abraham Jacobs, Jr., of No. 198 Bowery. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Owen Golden pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, in stealing a cloth coat and $35, all of the value of $88, from James Ellis, No. 149 Leonard-street, on the 13th of June. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Curry pleaded guilty of petit larceny, in stealing thirty-two boxes of cigars, of the value of $90, from James Mulligan, No. 82 King-street, on the 20th of June. He was sentenced to the State Prison for six months.

John Hines pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having on the 25th of June appropriated a coat and silver watch, of the value of $53, the property of Andrew J. Bashford, No. 129 Grand-street. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Keyser pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 14th of June stolen from Catharine Schaffer, of No. 16 Avenue A, a gold watch and chain of the value of $70. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Ann Luce, *alias* Rose Cassidy, and Manuel Martin, on the 13th of June went into the clothing-store of Solomon Friedman, when Ann began to ask the price of certain coats, Manuel standing between her and Friedman while she packed eight coats, of the value of $120 about her person. Both the accused went into the store together, and after going into the store talked together, notwithstanding which, there being no proof that Manuel had any coats, he was discharged by the Court. Ann being of the true metal preferred to plead guilty of petit larceny to taking the chances of a trial, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Bernard Cievelton pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 25th of June stolen from Christina Brohner, of No. 8 Sixth-avenue, clothing of the value of $63. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Brennan pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the morning of the 19th of June he broke into the side door in the rear of the shoemaker's shop of Carl Broome, at No. 377 Broome-street, and carried away fourteen pairs of boots and shoes of the value of $100. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Edward Montague Scott, a gentleman of medical pretensions, who claims to be a resident of Gravesend, Long Island, and whose habit is to take rooms in respectable houses, and at times most unexpectedly move out, carrying with him clothing, &c., belonging to other people, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen $200 worth of jewelry from Gabrielle Saelsser, of No. 115 Clinton-place, on the 2d of of June. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Edward Pendleton pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the 16th of May broken into the cutlery store of Charles Biggs, No. 57 Beekman-street, and stolen therefrom one hundred and thirty dozen pocket-knives, of the value of $1,200, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Michael Kelly pleaded guilty of an attempt at petit larceny from the person. Ruth H. Green, of north side of Eighty-third-street, near First-avenue, was standing at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway on the 27th of June, when the prisoner picked her pocket of a pocket-book containing 66 cents. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

The following prisoners, charged with various crimes, were discharged by the Court: Anna Whitehead, Elizabeth Henry *alias* White, Herman B. Boyd.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a batch of twelve indictments, all which will be tried on Monday or following days of next week. Among them was that of Jerry O'Brien, who killed Kate Smith for threatening to expose the facts in certain heavy crimes, such as the Adams Express robbery in Connecticut several months ago, in which it is suspected O'Brien and other thieves of his gang were interested. It will be remembered that he killed Kate Smith deliberately on the 20th June, at No. 139 Prince-street. Through his counsel, Wm. F. Kintzing, Jr., he put in a plea of not guilty, and the case was laid over to the August term.

A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, appearing for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

The People vs. Charles J. Jackson; larceny from the person.

The People vs. William Warren, Henry Vernon; larceny from the person.

The People vs. John Williams; larceny from the person.

The People vs. Charles Williams; grand larceny.

The People vs. George W. Doty; grand larceny.

The People vs. Charles Florence; grand larceny.

The People vs. Charles Fleury; grand larceny.

The People vs. Edward Smith; grand larceny.

The People vs. Emily Brookhaus; grand larceny.

The People vs. Mary Kelly; grand larceny.

The People vs. Thomas Smith; grand larceny.

The People vs. Bernard Collins, Thomas Kennedy, George Boler, Samuel Brown; grand larceny (two cases.)

The People vs. James Hand; grand larceny.

The People vs. William Norton; burglary, third degree.

The People vs. William Murphy; burglary, third degree.

The People vs. William Worth; burglary, third degree, (two cases.)

The People vs. Henry A. Quinn, Joseph Lewis; burglary, third degree, (two cases.)

The People vs. John Rivington, James Garland; burglary, third degree.

The People vs. James Clark, John Smith; burglary, first degree.

The People vs. John Campbell; robbery, first degree.

The People vs. William McCormack; felony.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 6, 1866.

$13,000	U. S. 6s, '67	129
2,000	do	129¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74.C.In.	98⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	108¾
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	108¾
3,000	6s, Ore. War L'n, Yearly	103
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	105¼
28,000	do	105⅜
200,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'65	104½
10,000	do	104½
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R'65.	104⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	97⅝
61,000	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	103¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s	84½
2,000	do	84⅝
11,000	do	84¾
5,000	N. Car. New B's.	68
15,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.N.	71
1,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	103½
8,000	do	103⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s	67
3,000	Missouri 6s	78¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27⅞
100,000	do	27⅞
2,000	Erie 1st M.	100
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	91
1,000	C., Bur.& Q.8s,1st	107½
1,000	Cleve. &Pitts.4th	75
10,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch. 1st	100
50	Bk. of Commerce	109
18	Cen. N. Bank	106½
20	Ninth Nat. Bank	106
50	Union Trust Co	97
100	Cum. Coal. P.	45½
171	West. U.Tel	53½
300	do	54
21	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	106
200	Penn. Coal Co	150
200	Spruce H. C.	4½
250	Quick. Min....b10	47½
200	do	47⅜
100	Mar. Min. Pr	23½
100	At. Mail St. C.	124
300	N. Y. Cen.	99¾
200	do	99⅝
1300	Erie R.	69
1000	do	68⅞
800	do	68¾
1200	do	68⅝
850	do	68½
200	do....b30	68¾
50	do	68
50	do....2d call	67¾
100	do	67⅞
600	do	68
100	Erie Railroad Pr	75½
1200	Reading R.	107½
1500	do	107⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	106¼
200	do	105½
100	do	105⅜
14	N.Y. & N. H.	111
500	Mich. S. & N. I	80½
100	Ill. Central R.	122½
1030	do	122
100	Cleve. & Pitts	84
200	do	83⅞
15	Cleve., Co& Cin.R.	117
10	do	116¾
400	Chic. & N. W.	31⅞
1200	do	31¾
100	do....b30	31⅞
300	Chic. & N. W. P.	61⅛
2000	do	61⅛
500	do	61⅛
400	Cleve. & Tol.	108½
200	do	108¾
200	do	109
200	Chi. & R. I.	95¼
500	do	95⅜
800	do	95½
20	do	96
150	C., Bur. & Quin.	124
133	Ind. & Cin.	76
100	Tol., Wab. & W	36½
50	New-Jersey R.	130
700	P., F.W. & C.	97½
50	do	97¾
10	Alt.&T.H.R.	31
100	do	31½
200	Chic. & Alt	101
100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr	45
5	Mil. & St. P. R.	55

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	105⅞
2,000	do	105¾
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	104⅝
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98
20,000	Tr.Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser	103⅝
10,000	do	103¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90..	93
5000	Canton Co	55½
110	Del., Lack.&W	142
200	West. U. Tel	54
50	do	54⅛
200	N. Y. Central	99⅝
200	do	99⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R.	121¾
20	Erie R.	68
500	do	68⅛
500	do	68⅜
100	Erie R. P.	75½
700	Reading R.	107½
200	do	107⅜
200	Cleve. & Tol	108⅞
400	M. S. & N. I. R.	80½
600	do	80
200	Chic. & N. W	31¾
200	do	31⅞
200	Chi. & N.W. P	61⅛
380	Chic. & R.I.	95¾
30	do	96
100	P. F. W. & C.	97⅝
400	do	97⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Spruce H. C.....b3	4¾
100	Quick. Min. Co	48⅛
100	do	48¼
100	do....b10	48⅜
100	Mariposa Pr	23
500	Erie R.	68⅛
200	do....s3	68⅛
210	do....b3	68½
800	do....s3	68⅜
200	do....c	68⅜
800	do	68⅛
1200	do	68⅜
500	do....s3	68¼
400	Reading R...x-d.b3	107½
100	Ill. Cen. R.	121¼
100	do	121⅜
100	Chic. & R. I.	95¾
300	Chic. & N. W.	31¾
200	do	31¾
100	do....s3	31⅞
500	Chi. & N. W. P.	60⅞
100	do....b30	61
300	do....s3	60⅞
400	do	61
100	do....b30	61⅛
200	Mar. & C. 1st P.s30	45
100	do....b10	45½
100	do....b30	46

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Quicksilver	48
100	West. U. Tel.	54
500	do	54¼
1200	do	54⅛
200	do....b10	54½
200	New-York Cen...b3	99⅝
100	do....b30	99⅝
1800	Erie R.	68⅛
300	do....s3	68⅛
300	do....b10	68¼
500	do....b3	68⅜
200	do....b15	68⅝
600	do....s3	68⅛
500	do	68⅜
300	do....s3	68⅜
200	Reading R....x-d	107⅜
200	M. So. & N.I...b3	80½
100	Ill. Cen. R.	121⅞
400	Clev. & Tol....b3	108⅛
1500	Cleve. & Pitts	83¾
500	do....b3	83¾
600	Chic. & R. I.	95⅜
100	Chic. & N.W. P	61⅛
100	do....b10	61½
400	do	61⅛
100	do....b3	61⅛
100	do....s3	61⅛
700	Chi. & N. W.	31⅝
200	do	31⅞
200	do....b10	31⅞
200	do	31⅞
100	do....b60	31⅞
300	P.,Ft.W.& C....x-d	97⅝
100	do	97⅝
100	do....b10	97⅜
200	do....s3	97⅜
200	Mar. & C.1st Pr.b30	46
100	do....s30	45½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

800	Canton Co....s3	55
100	Erie Railroad	68⅛
1000	do	68⅜
300	do....s3	68⅜
200	do....b10	68⅝
500	M. S. & N. I.	80
200	do....b3	80
100	do....s15	79⅞
200	do....b3	80
200	do....b10	80⅛
100	P.. F. W. & C...x-d	97⅝
200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	46
100	Chic.& R. Is	95¼
300	do....s3	95⅛
300	do....s10	95⅛
200	do	95¼
500	Chic. & N. W	31⅜
100	do....b10	31⅝
200	do....b3	31⅞
100	do....b30	31⅞
500	Chic. & N. W. P.	61⅛
300	do....b3	61⅜
100	do....s10	61⅛

FRIDAY, July 6—P. M.

The Gold Room was held firm by the speculative for a rise, to-day, although Gold was not scarce for delivery or difficult to borrow, nor Foreign Exchange in sufficient demand even on the basis of 108½ on London to hold out the prospect of an early resumption of shipments. Some of the Gold and Silver bars by the last California steamer will be transhipped to-morrow. The sales of Gold through the forenoon were 154@154½ ⅌ cent. Another million was paid out of the Sub-Treasury to-day on the July Gold Interest on the Public Debt. This Interest is being applied for with unusual punctuality. The bulk of the payments will be through with by to-morrow night.

The handsome premium received on the July coupon of the long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, making the investment equal to 9 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, has imparted additional strength to this loan, and to nearly all the other Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States. The 1881s sold to-day at 108½, ex coupon; the 5-20s of 1865 at 104½ ⅌ cent.; the 5-20s of 1862 at 105⅝@105⅞ ⅌ cent. A very large business was again done by the leading Government dealers in Wall-street. The 10-40s sold at 98 ⅌ cent., including the Gold coupon due on the 1st of September.

At the Stock Exchange there was renewed speculative excitement on the Railway Shares, Erie Stock taking the lead early in the forenoon at 69@69⅜ ⅌ cent. At the first session of the regular Board there was some realizing on the large advance since Monday, and the sales were 69@68⅛@68@67⅞ ⅌ cent. The subsequent sales were at 68@69@68⅜ ⅌ cent., the market showing much strength in the face of heavy realizations. The other New-York Roads, the Western Roads and Reading were also firm, including the common certificates of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, soon to be converted into the common stock of the Company. The cheap figures at which these certificates are now going attract speculation on the prospect of a large advance on the money invested or ventured on speculation later in the season.

Nearly all the Anthracite Coal Stocks, except Reading, have disappeared from the Stock Exchange Market, and Reading has advanced 2½@3 ⅌ cent. since the closing of the transfers for the July half-yearly dividends. Private sales of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western have been made at an advance of 8@10 ⅌ cent., and Delaware and Hudson shares have risen in a few days from 145@146 to 152½@153 ⅌ cent. Both Stocks are perhaps more sensitive to the present demand, growing out of the prospects of the trade, than Reading, because they are relatively scarcer on the Stock Exchange, but the advance on the latter ought to be quite as rapid, if not more so, on the immense traffic (far exceeding the Lackawanna region) from the Schuylkill Coal fields.

At 5 o'clock the following general quotations were made as compared with Thursday afternoon—the Government Stocks active and steady, the Railways firm, the Gold Rood steady.

	Thur.	Frid.		Thur.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	97⅝	98	N. West Pref	60½	61⅛
U. S. 5-20s	105½	105⅝	Rock Island	95¾	95⅜
U. S. 7.30s	103½	103½	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97⅜
N. Y. Central	99¾	99⅝	Cumb'land Coal	45½	45¼
Erie	67¾	67⅞	Quicksilver	47½	48
Hudson	113	113	W. U. Telegraph	53	54
Reading	107¼	107	Mariposa Pref	23	23
Mich. Southern	80½	80	Canton	55	55
Illinois Central	121¾	121⅜	Ohio Certificates	27¾	27⅝
Pittsburgh	83⅞	83⅞	American Gold	153¾	154⅝
Missouri 6s	78	78½	Bills on London	108½	108½
Northwest	31¼	31½			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113
Manhattan	133
America	130
Phenix	102
Merchants' Exch'ge	105
Commerce	109
Ocean	95
American Exchange	112½
Bank of the Republic	112
Metropolitan	118
People's	114
Nassau	106
Shoe and Leather	105
Corn Exchange	115
St. Nicholas	106
Commonwealth	100
Central National	106½
First National	208
Fourth National	99⅞
Ninth National	106
Oriental	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103
Erie 1st mort., 1868	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90
Hud. R. 7s,2d M., s.f. '85	100
Harlem 3d M, 1868	96
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	108
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	91
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	103
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	81
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88¼
Han. & St. Jo. L. G's	97
Han. & St. Jo., convert.	80
Lack. & West'n Bds.	97
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74½
Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Pitts.Ft. W.& Ch.1st M.	100¾
Pitts. Ft. W.&Ch. 2d M.	98
Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Chic. & Alton, S. F.	95
Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	97
Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Mil. & St.Paul 1st M.	92

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $9,796,981 48; including for Customs, $576,000; Gold Notes, $470,000. Payments, $6,863,464 80. Balance, $86,027,063 68.

The Stock and Gold Brokers voted *nine thousand dollars* to-day for the relief of the sufferers by the dreadful fire of the 4th and 5th July at Portland. The regular Stock Exchange and the Open Board of Brokers each voted $3,000, and the Gold Room the same amount.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,413,181. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,309	$547,114	473	$192,151	1,976	$739,096
Man. of Cotton	523	192,852	116	32,155	554	138,536
Man. of Silk	207	177,883	31	41,183	206	212,108
Man. of Flax	288	115,476	86	22,037	2,554	441,273
Miscellaneous	192	89,942	11	6,388	60	29,867
Total	2,519	$1,119,267	717	$293,914	5,350	$1,560,928
		293,914				1,119,267
Total entered		$1,413,181	Total marketed			$2,680,195

The Irving Savings Institution, and the Metropolitan Savings Bank announce their usual semi-annual dividends.

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of four ⅌ cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after Monday next.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 6, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 40 bbls. Ashes, 4,767 bbls. Flour, 2,578 bbls. Corn Meal, 99,617 bushels Wheat, 628,793 bushels Corn, 29,986 bushels Rye, 625 bushels Barley, 94,468 bushels Oats, 58 bbls. Pork, 25 pkgs. Cut Meats, 44 pkgs. Beef, 62 pkgs Lard, and 203 bbls. Whisky.

CANDLES—Are quiet at former rates.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy. We quote: Java at 24c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@19½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18½c., Rio at 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Continues inactive at about former quotations. Middlings, 35c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 900 bales, against receipts of 2,285 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,326
Receipts in June, 1866	45,948
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	385,319
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	816,127
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	459,080

DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings Atlantic A, 26c.; Laconia A, 24½c.; Laconia E, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag A, 32½c.; Bates, 35c.; Canoe, 14c, Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; American, 20c.; London Mourning, 18½c.; Wamsutta, 17½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 80½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, 1¼ inch tapes, 50c.@73c. Corsets—Thomson's Coutil l'Imperatrice, $30; Thomson's Coutil Parisienne, $14. Shirts J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Company's, Byron and Garrote No. 1, double extra, No. 20, Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's Patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 ⅌ cent. Ticks—Amoskeag A, 47½c.; Amoskeag B, 42½c. Stripes—Eagle, 25c.; Pittsfield, 13½c. Cambrics—Washington, 15½c.; Victory A, 14½c.

FISH—Have been in very moderate request, but generally held firmly.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited business has been transacted in State and Western Flour, at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 6,200 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$8; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 70@$10 40, chiefly at $7 75@$8 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 75@$10 25 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$8 00
Extra State	7 70	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 80	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 75	@10 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 50	@14 25
Extra Genesee	10 30	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@17 50

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed. Sales since our last 400 bbls. in lots, at $10 20@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy to-day. Sales, 250 bbls. Extra at $8 90@$14 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal has been inactive at $4 70@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and depressed to-day, especially inferior and common lots, which have been more freely offered. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,700 bushels, including White Western at $3 25, and very poor to prime Milwaukee Club at $1 90@$2 40 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been usually abundant to-day, but has been in brisk request, partly on speculative account. Prices have been irregular, but close buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 385,000 bushels at 84c.@87½c. for unsound, and 88c.@90c., chiefly 87½c.@89½c., for common to very choice new mixed Western, the highest rate for a load very high mixed, ⅌ bushel. New Oats have been in active demand and firmer. We quote new Chicago at 51c.@55c., and very choice Milwaukee at 72c.@72½c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye continues quiet; a small lot of Western Rye brought $1 07; of State $1 25 ⅌ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with July 2, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus; "Flour has been in very moderate demand, and has continued relatively lower than wheat. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 15 ⅌ barrel; to Boston and Portland, by Grand Trunk Line $1 10; to Buffalo by propeller, 60c. Receipts for week, 13,621 bbls. Shipments for week, 14,883 bbls. The Wheat market during the week ending this noon has been considerably excited, and within the past day or two the highest figures of the season have been reached. The receipts have been fully as large as expected, but have not exceeded the demand. Operators generally continue to show great confidence, and seem to believe in a still further improvement, basing their faith on the known scarcity in this country, the poor crop prospects in many sections, and the increased probabilities of a foreign demand. The transactions for the week have been largely speculative, and a great many of the purchases have been to cover contracts. The high prices as yet, however, seem to have but little effect in checking the consumption. The shipping demand, though not active, continues steady. The inspection reports for the week show that 772 car loads have been graded as No. 1, 113 car loads as No. 2, and 86 car loads as Rejected. The advices of the growing crop of Spring Wheat in the country tributary to this port are very favorable for another abundant harvest. The weather lately has been showery and cool, and just what was needed to bring the crops on finely. In this State the prospect is more promising than last year. Lake freights have ruled quiet. We quote at 12c. on wheat to Buffalo, 11½c. to Toledo and Cleveland, and 19c. to Oswego. Money matters have been rather close, the Banks having been preparing their semi-annual statements. The stringency is, however, likely to be only temporary. The stock of wheat in store is estimated at about 660,000 bushels. The receipts of wheat for past week sum up 344,090 bushels, against 269,464 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week, 20,041 bushels by rail, and 271,070 bushels by lake, as follows: 100,680 bushels to Oswego, 93,327 to Buffalo, 20,600 to Ogdensburgh, 16,000 to Cape Vincent, 15,500 to Toledo, 19,700 to Port Colborne, and 5,263 to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ⅌ bushel storage, at $2 06½. No. 2 at $1 89. OATS have ruled quiet and heavy. The stock is not far from 500,000 bushels. The quality was never better. No. 1 we quote at 35c, in store; No. 2 at 31@32c. Receipts for the week, 136,512 bushels. Shipments for week, 176,257 bushels. Freights to Buffalo, 9c. ⅌ bushel. RYE has been in better demand, and has improved about 3c. per bushel. We quote No. 1 at 80c. in store. Receipts for the week, 18,574 bushels. Shipments for the week, 14,750 bushels. CORN has scarcely varied in price. We quote No. 1 in store at 56c. Receipts for week, 39,557 bushels. Shipments for week, 1,357 bushels."

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in more request, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ⅌ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's, Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Are dull and heavy in price.

LATHS—Are inquired for at uniform rates.

LEATHER—Sole has been pretty freely sought after at buoyant prices. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c. @ 36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c. @ 44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 44c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in demand and firmer to-day at $1 50 for common, $2 10 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in request including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 40c.@65c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at 81c.@83c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $2 87@$9 50 ⅌ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been less active yet steady, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 75; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues dull and heavy at 23½c.@24c. for Crude, 39c.@40c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@56c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand at reduced prices. Sales since our last 7,300 bbls., in lots, at $31 81@$32 12 for new Mess, closing at $32 cash; $29 50 for one year old Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for new Prime; $30 for thin Mess; $29 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,300 bbls. New Mess, for July and August delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, part at $32 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate demand; 250 boxes sold, part long clear, at 16½c.; short rib, 17½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is dull and heavy; sales since our last 400 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21½c., and small lots at 21½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is inactive and depressed at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues unsettled. Beef Hams continue dull and nominal at $45@$45 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is quite dull at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in moderate demand at 8c.@22c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ⅌ lb.	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb.	35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	32	@34
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	35	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb.	31	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	34	@40
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ⅌ lb.	20	@22
Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 8
Factory Dairies—common, ⅌ lb.	17	@17
Farm Daries—common, ⅌ lb.	8	@15
Ohio Dairies, ⅌ lb.	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 8

RICE—Is quiet at former quotations.

SEEDS—Are inactive and unsettled.

SKINS—Have been quiet, having been held above the views of most buyers. We quote Deer, nominally, thus: Honduras, 62½c.@65c.; San Juan, 55c.@57½c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.@65c.; Chagres, 60c.@62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c.; in Gold, ⅌ lb. And Goat, thus: Tampico, 57½c.@58c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@42½c.; Payta, 40c.@42½c.; Gold, ⅌ lb.; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Madras, 55c.@60c.; each.

SPICES—Have been inactive within our previous range.

SUGARS—Have been in slack demand, yet steady, Sales since our last 525 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 750 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 51,000 lbs. at 18½c.@22½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13c., chiefly at 12½c.@12⅞c.; and 24,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is very quiet, the news from abroad being unfavorable. Sales 112 hhds. Kentucky at 6½@11c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, 100 bbls. Western, in bond, at 31c., and small lots free at $2 24@$2 25, ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in fair demand, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, though part on speculative account, and prices of really desirable lots, especially of domestic fleece, have favored sellers slightly.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, July 2, 1866.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	64@68
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	55@60
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	50@53
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	74@78
Saxony fleece	70@72
Full blood fleece	65@69
½ and ¾ blood fleece	60@63
Native and ¼ fleece	53@56
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	50@62
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	48@50
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	50@60
Unwashed fleeces	35@40
Southern unwashed fleece	28@37
Southern unwashed fleece burry	15@22
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece	24@36
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@22
California.	
Washed fleece	45@57
Unwashed fleece, fine	22@40
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@25
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@22
Pulled fine	41@50
Pulled medium	36@43
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	55@62
New-York City, super	48@55
New-York City, No. 1	30@37
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	60@65
Country, super	54@65
Country, No. 1	42@45
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	43@45
Western limed pulled	30@45
Southern limed pulled	28@35
Tub washed	50@65

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 50,000 bushels Corn at 4¾d.@5d., by sailing vessel, and 5½d.@6d., by steamer, ⅌ bushel; 60 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Corn at 6d.@6½d., and 14,000 bushels Oats at 4½d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark with Corn at 5s. ⅌ quarter. For Lisbon, a bark, with heavy pipe Staves at $42.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 6, 1866.

MEATS.

Buyers were decidedly scarce and timid at the meat stands to-day. The ferocious heat was too much for them. Dealers report a "stupidly dull" trade, without, however, quoting prices materially altered one way or another, despite the very obvious inactivity. Few of the large dealers exposed their meats for sale in any considerable quantity, as they dreaded the effect of the heat on their available supplies, the bulk of which they kept hid away in their monster ice-boxes. These gigantic "coolers" would, doubtless, make pleasant dwellings in the "dog-days" now upon us. Cured meats are coming into more favor.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Beef, round, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Beef, rumps, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 24
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 40
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 30
Beef, coarse cuts, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 18
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 25
Beef, smoked, ⅌ lb.	23	@ 28
Beef tongues, each	87	@1 25
Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 14
Mutton, chops, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Mutton, legs, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Lamb, Spring, ⅌ quarter	1 00	@3 50
Pigs, roasting, each	1 75	@3 50
Pork, joints, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Pork steaks, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Pork, corned, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Bacon, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 28
Hams, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 28
Shoulders, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 27
Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 15
Veal cutlets, ⅌ lb.	28	@ 40
Veal, fillets, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 40
Sweet Bread, each	20	@ 40
Sausages, country made, ⅌ lb.	22	@ 25
Lard, ⅌ lb.	22	@ 25
Suet, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15
Tripe, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Unusually light supplies are available this week, and rather higher prices are demanded by the dealers, but the inquiry from consumers is limited. Game, of all kinds, is very scarce and quite nominal.

Chickens, ⅌ lb.	28	@ 33
Chickens, broiling, ⅌ pair	90	@1 75
Ducks, ⅌ lb.	35	@ 40
Ducks, ⅌ pair	3 00	@3 75
Geese, each	2 00	@3 00
Pigeons, squab, ⅌ dozen	5 00	@6 00
Turkeys, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 35

FISH.

Receipts of fresh fish have been rather less extensive, but have been generally well up with the requirements of the trade, and the tendency of prices has been favorable to buyers. In cured fish, there has been a moderate demand on the basis of old quotations.

Bass, ⅌ lb.	$ 12	@ 20
Black-fish, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15
Blue-fish, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Brook Trout, ⅌ lb.	60	@ 1 00
Cat-fish, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12
Clams, soft, ⅌ 100	40	@ 1 75
Clams, hard, ⅌ 100	50	@ 75
Cod, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Cod, dried, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12
Eels, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 18
Flounders, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Haddock, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Halibut, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 20
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 20
Herrings, smoked, ⅌ bunch	15	@ 20
King-fish, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Lobsters, ⅌ lb.	7	@ 8
Mackerel, fresh, each	10	@ 25
Mackerel, Spanish, ⅌ lb.	75	@ 1 00
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 18
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 18
Oysters, ⅌ 100	75	@ 2 50
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	2 00	@ 3 50
Porgies, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 8
Salmon, fresh, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 40
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 30
Sheepshead, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15
Sturgeon, ⅌ lb.	—	@ 10
Weak-fish, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12

VEGETABLES.

New vegetables are quite plenty and are generally cheaper, with a very good demand for the principal kinds. Asparagus, Rhubarb, Sprouts and Spinach are nearly "gone for the season." Cabbages are in liberal supply. String Beans and new Potatoes are more freely offered. Cauliflowers and Cucumbers are coming to the market in larger quantities.

Beans, String, ⅌ half peck	25	@ 35
Beans, Lima, ⅌ quart	20	@ 25
Beets, new, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 6
Cabbages, new, each	6	@ 12
Carrots, new, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 6
Cauliflowers, each	25	@ 50
Cucumbers, each	2	@ 6
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	20	@ 25
Lettuce, ⅌ head	2	@ 5
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	10	@ 15
Mint, ⅌ bunch	2	@ 3
Onions, ⅌ peck	62	@ 75
Onions, ⅌ quart	5	@ 8
Onions, new, ⅌ bunch	5	@ 8
Parsnips, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 10
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 8
Peas, green, ⅌ half-peck	12	@ 18
Peas, green, shelled, ⅌ quart	15	@ 20
Potatoes, old, ⅌ bbl	5 00	@ 6 00
Potatoes, ⅌ peck	40	@ 50
Potatoes, new Southern, ⅌ bbl	7 00	@ 8 00
Potatoes, new Long Island, ⅌ bbl	7 50	@ 8 50
Potatoes, new, ⅌ peck	75	@ 1 00
Radishes, ⅌ bunch	1	@ 2
Sage and Thyme, ⅌ bunch	2	@ 4
Spinach, ⅌ half peck	10	@ 15
Squash, each	10	@ 18
Tomatoes, new, ⅌ quart	15	@ 25
Turnips, new, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 6
Water Cresses, ⅌ quart	8	@ 10

FRUIT.

In Cherries, Gooseberries and Raspberries there is a good trade in progress. Strawberries are disappearing; the few in are of poor quality, and not attractive to housekeepers. Currants are more plenty. Peaches are offering at a few stands, but are not of a desirable kind or tempting to buyers. The new Apples available are generally inferior in quality, and in slack demand.

Apples, ⅌ peck	75	@ 1 25
Bananas, each	2	@ 10
Cherries, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 25
Citron, ⅌ lb.	45	@ 50
Currants, White, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 15
Currants, Zante, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Dates, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 37
Figs, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 50
Gooseberries, ⅌ quart	10	@ 20
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	20	@ 25
Lemons, ⅌ doz.	10	@ 37½
Oranges, ⅌ doz.	12	@ 50
Peaches, ⅌ quart	50	@ 87
Pine Apples, each	12	@ 50
Prunes, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 25
Raisins, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 28
Raspberries, ⅌ basket	12	@ 25
Strawberries, ⅌ quart	37	@ 75
Strawberries, ⅌ basket	9	@ 12

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

No change of importance can be noticed under this heading. Trade is dull. Supplies are large and accumulating.

Butter, new, fancy table, ⅌ lb.	40	@ 45
Butter, new, fair to good table, ⅌ lb.	35	@ 38
Butter, cooking, ⅌ lb.	22	@ 32
Cheese, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 22
Eggs, ten for	—	@ 25
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ can	75	@ 1 00
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ bottle	30	@ —

SUNDRIES.

Groceries are in moderate demand and steady. Coal is quoted higher at some of the yards, and is moving freely out of most of them. Flour is dull of sale, but unchanged in price.

Coal, nut and stove, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$7 50	@$9 25
Coffee, Green, ⅌ lb.	28	@ 35
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 48
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 50
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ⅌ lb.	10	@ 20
Flour, Extra Family ⅌ bbl.	13 00	@18 00
Flour, Family, ⅌ 24 lb. bags	1 25	@ 2 25
Meal, Corn, ⅌ 25 lb. bags	1 00	@ 1 25
Meal, Oat, ⅌ 25 lb. bags	1 00	@ 1 25
Molasses, ⅌ gallon	80	@ 1 25
Rice, ⅌ lb.	11	@ 14
Soap, by the box, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 13
Sugar, Brown, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15
Sugar, Soft White, ⅌ lb.	16½	@ 17
Sugar, Hard, ⅌ lb.	17½	@ 17⅞
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	80	@ 1 25
Teas, English Breakfast, ⅌ lb.	80	@ 1 10
Teas, Green, ⅌ lb.	85	@ 1 65
Teas, Mixed, ⅌ lb.	65	@ 1 00

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING TO-MORROW, in Leffert's Park, Gates and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn, commencing at 9 A. M. Rev. WM. MCALISTER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at 3½ P. M. A number of ministers and laymen from different churches will take part in the services. The public are invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses will be made to the school. Visitors are always delighted with the singing of these children.

SUDDEN DEATH, SUDDEN GLORY.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine. In the EVENING on the sudden death of Rev. Dr. KENNARD, late Pastor of the largest (white) Baptist Church in America.

MONTHLY MEETING, WESTERN Branch Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the Rooms No. 76 Varick-st., MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. Essay on *The Alpha and Omega of Life*, by THOMAS PATTON, Esq. Ladies and gentlemen invited to attend.

DIVINE SERVICE IN COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES, TO-MORROW: North Church, 10½ A. M.; Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., 10½ A. M., 4 and 7½ P. M.; 48th-st., near 5th-av., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st. (opposite the Academy of Music.)—This church will not be closed during the Summer. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., Rev. U. SCOTT, Minister. Seats free. Strangers and others welcomed.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS—Preaching on the 8th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 21 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Seats free. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, CORNER 6th-av. and 34th-st., the Sixth Universalist Society, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, will hold Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. All invited to attend.

REV. DR. W. D. WALKER, RECTOR of Calvary Chapel, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st. (opposite the Academy of Music,) on SUNDAY EVENING, 8th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, (D. V.,) between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Fourth of July*. EVENING, at 7½, Rev. Mr. FARMER, of the "Church of the Sea and Land," will preach.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av., SUNDAY, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. THOS. K. COLEMAN at 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT, AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching SUNDAY, at Farragut Hall, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., east side, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All, who are interested to hear on the above themes are invited. Seats free.

A RELIGIOUS SEANCE OF SPIRIT POWER will be given by Miss ELLA VANWIE, SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M., at No. 814 Broadway. No stranger admitted without a lady. Intelligent people invited to see and judge for themselves.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS IN THE large hall corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., by Rev. Dr. CORNWALL, on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. Free Episcopal services at 10½ A. M. All are invited.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach Sunday morning at 10½, and at 7½ evening. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Service every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st. Divine service every SUNDAY in July and August, at 10½ A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. Sunday services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH will be open every SABBATH during July and August. Rev. Dr. STURTEVANT will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, the 8th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 376 6th-av. Photograph views of the old church for sale.

ELDER WM. STUART WILL PREACH for the Second Advent Church, Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY the 8th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P.M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE W——, 39.—WAS SORRY TO LEAVE town without seeing you. Give me your Post-office address through *Times*. I miss you. LOW——.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS,
PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE NERVOUS MAN AND THE MAN OF NERVE and PO-CA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GOLDEN EGG, and JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IRELAND AS IT WAS, and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, Mrs. John Sefton, and Mr. Chas. Fisher.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, AURORA FLOYD. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, A. W. Fenno, Wallis, Ward, Whiting, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE, BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS and THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER. Carolina Twins, Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

FALK'S BELVIDERE LION PARK,
8th-av. and 110th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 4½ o'clock, GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.
SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., SACRED CONCERT.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 4½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

STETSON HOUSE.
Long Branch.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8½ o'clock, MISCELLANEOUS AND SACRED CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, SACRED CONCERT.

ELM PARK.
8th-av., corner 92d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, THE MONGOLFIER or FIRE BALLOON.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

A Caution.

We hear of applications made to officers and agents of railroads, steamboats, &c., from persons claiming to be connected as correspondents, reporters, or in other capacities with the NEW-YORK TIMES, for free tickets or other special favors on the strength of such connection. We desire all persons concerned to take notice that all such applications are utterly unauthorized and unwarranted, and the persons making them, unless they have written certificates from the Editor or Publisher of the TIMES, are usually imposters. We never authorize any such applications, and uniformly pay all expenses of correspondents, agents or others traveling in the service of the TIMES. And we shall feel indebted to all persons who will promptly advise us of any such applications that may be made professedly in our name or on our behalf.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House resolution for a Joint Committee on Retrenchment. Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the bill for the equalization of the bounties. The Committee of Conference on the Tax Bill then made a report. After some debate the report was agreed to. The bill to provide for the payment of quartermaster stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army was then taken up. An amendment was adopted limiting the payment to stores properly receipted for.

In the House the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The bill reported last Friday by Mr. COFFROTH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, came up in the regular business in the morning. Mr. BENJAMIN moved to restrict its benefits to those who had remained loyal to the Government. Agreed to. Mr. COFFROTH expressed the hope that at the proper time Congress would place on the pension rolls every soldier who had fought in the late war. The House having refused to second the previous question the bill was recommitted. The Tariff Bill was then taken up; after which the report of the Conference Committee on the Tax Bill was presented and agreed to. Consideration of the Tariff Bill was resumed.

GENERAL NEWS.

An important decision has been rendered by Judge BOWIE, Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, under the Civil Rights Bill. Dr. A. H. SOMERS, of Rockville, Montgomery County, committed an assault upon a colored man in the streets of Rockville, beating him very severely, for which he was arrested. His counsel argued that the warrant was illegal, contending that no negro could be a witness against a white person. The Justice decided that said State law had been abrogated and superseded, and required the accused to give bail, which being refused he was committed. Thereupon his counsel applied to Chief-Justice BOWIE for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which His Honor refused to grant, given a written opinion sustaining the decision of the Magistrate, and maintaining the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill, so far as relates to the question in dispute.

The correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser*, writing from Portland, says that it is generally admitted that the short supply of water in the city, which leaves the fire department to a great extent dependent upon the water of the harbor, was the main cause of so disastrous a spread of the conflagration, as the tide began to fall soon after the fire broke out, and the reservoirs were subsequently exhausted. The city has four steam fire engines and a number of hand engines, all of which were in use, and there were also three steamers and one hand engine from other places present. It is a matter of some surprise that but one life was lost during the fire, the death in that case being occasioned by exhaustion.

A fiendish outrage was perpetrated on the 2d instant upon a discharged Federal soldier living near Galveston, Texas. Three ruffians, wearing masks, entered his house, took him out of bed, and, with knives, hacked off his fingers and toes; then built a log fire in the fire-place and threw him on it, and held him there until insensible. His housekeeper found him burnt to a crisp. No clue to the murderers has been obtained.

Gen. FISK sent recently a corporal and a squad of troops to Jackson County, Tenn., to liberate a colored boy, about 16 years old, whom a white man persisted in holding in Slavery. This man maintains that, since the abolition of the Freedmen's Courts, Slavery has been restored in Tennessee.

WM. H. STONE, formerly of Burlington, Vt., but more recently connected with a California Petroleum Company, committed suicide on the 2d inst., at Port Henry, N. Y. For several weeks previous to his death he had suffered much from religious melancholy, and when found in the ravine where he committee the fatal deed, a Bible was lying by his side. Mr. STONE was a nephew of the late Col. STONE of this City, the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

The disastrous fire at Portland originated from a fire cracker, discharged by a small lad in the northeastern part of the city, which set on fire some shavings scattered upon the ground, and the high wind prevailing at the time carried the fire into a cooper's shop near by, igniting the combustible material therein; the adjoining buildings were soon seized by the devouring element, and the flames speedily passing beyond all control, embraced a large portion of the city in their grasp. Within twenty-four hours the fire swept over 200 acres of territory, ravaging thirty streets, destroying 1,500 buildings, and ejecting nearly 3,000 families from their homes.

An attempt was made by some unknown person, on Sunday night last, to assassinate Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, while walking in his garden, at Madison. A person darted up to him and dealt a blow, which took effect upon his head, but not doing serious injury. The Governor drew his revolver and fired at the assassin, but, it is supposed, without effect. No probable cause for the assault can even be guessed.

A dispatch from Denver City says that a Mr. EZRA FULLER, the proprietor of a ranche on Little Blue, was killed by a party of Cheyennes on the 23d ult. The deceased, in company with his brother, was bathing in the river when they were surprised by the savages, one only making his escape. The settlers along the route are terribly alarmed by the appearance of these roving war parties of Cheyennes.

The New-Haven *Palladium* learns from a friend of Gen. THOMAS, that a fine residence was recently purchased in Nashville by his friends, at an expense of $60,000; but the General declined the present, on the ground that he had enough to support himself and wife (having no children,) and requesting that the money be added to the fund for Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

The Columbus, Ga., *Sun* says the wheat crop, where it has been threshed, as we learn from almost every portion of the South and Southwest, is turning out much better than was anticipated—the yield being far ahead of last year. This being the case, we look for a decline in flour from the present figures. The South and Southwest has made nearly, quite, enough to supply the home demand.

The Sussex (N. J.) *Register* is informed that arrangements are in progress for extending the Sussex Railroad from Newton to Branchville, *viâ* Lafayette. It is said that the enterprise will be carried into effect, if the citizens of Lafayette, Frankford and the over mountain townships, will purchase stock to the value of $100,000 and pay for grading the track.

The Portland *Press*, newspaper, whose office was destroyed by the late fire, will issue a small sheet from RICH's printing office, one of the three printing offices which escaped uninjured. Its further publication will be continued for a time at Biddeford. The *Argus* will remove to Saco.

A card signed by "American citizens" appears in a Montreal newspaper proposing Admiral FARRAGUT as a candidate for President of the United States. The card quotes WILLIAM IV. of England as a precedent for the elevation of a sailor to the high office.

The statement telegraphed from the South that Ex-Senator ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT, of South Carolina, had been assassinated, proves erroneous. The person murdered was BENJAMIN S. RHETT, a younger brother of the Ex-Senator.

The statue of WASHINGTON removed from the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va., by Gen. HUNTER on his raid up the Valley of Virginia, has been restored to the institute.

The Cincinnati papers are congratulating themselves that they can now receive their New-York exchanges in about eighteen days. They go by the Panhandle and Allentown route.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT is to visit Niagara the latter part of July or the first of August. Rooms have been secured at the International Hotel for him.

Messrs. W. A. CROFFUTT and A. H. BYINGTON have withdrawn from the New-Haven *Palladium*, which is now under the sole control of A. L. TRAIN.

GEORGE PEABODY has made another gift of a hundred thousand dollars to the Peabody Institute established by him at South Danvers.

The United States steamships *Monongahela* and *Florida* were at St. Thomas June 22.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise yesterday granted seventeen licenses, making the total of licensed liquor dealers six thousand four hundred and six. Judge BOSWORTH, the jurist of the Board, took occasion to reply to certain remarks which have been made in the Courts. The Judge said, substantially, that the Board of Excise has not undertaken to fight the Judiciary, and will not do so, nor will the Board go so far as the Judiciary has done in bringing the Courts into an unenviable position. The Judge holds that the recent decisions in respect of excise matters are unsound. The number of injunctions that had been served upon the Board at the hour of adjournment was seven hundred and seventy-two.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, Messrs. NESMITH & SONS, consignees of the steamship *Peruvian*, sent in a letter informing the Board that the ship was quarantined on the 30th of May, and that there had been no sickness on board since the 8th ult. The Board permits the *Peruvian* to come up and anchor in the stream. The Board voted to relieve the Inspector of Milk, that gentleman having completed his work. The Board accepted the invitation of the Commissioners of Emigration, and will be present at the opening of the State Emigrant Hospital, on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

ELEANOR A. JONES, *alias* Frech, aged 22, a native of Boston, committed suicide yesterday morning, by shooting herself in the breast, in front of the residence of Dr. AUGUST FRECH, No. 447 Second-avenue. It is said by the Police that the deceased had been living with Dr. FRECH for nearly two years past as his wife, claiming to have been married to him. She had one child, which died when six weeks old, and there are some other interesting and peculiar circumstances connected with the affair. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of extending Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square. A resolution to allow the Astoria Ferry Company to run their boats to the foot of Ninety-second-street was adopted. Adjourned to Tuesday next.

A sad accident occurred at noon yesterday. CHARLES HOUGHTALIN, a painter in the employ of BARNEY & STYLES, while engaged painting the upper story of the TIMES building, fell from the scaffold to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed.

The officers of the Metropolitan Board of Health investigated twenty-two reports of cholera yesterday, and found six cases of genuine Asiatic cholera. The places where the disease was found were promptly and properly disinfected.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge RUSSEL sentenced a number of prisoners to the Penitentiary and State Prison, and discharged several whose cases were not very strong.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted over the Mayor's veto, the resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to make a contract, to run for ten years, for lighting the City with coal-gas.

The Open Board of Brokers has appropriated $3,000 for the sufferers by the fire at Portland.

Gold 154@154⅛ yesterday; Government Stocks upward and active; the Railway speculation excited on Erie, and generally firm; Exchange, 108¾ on London. The Stock and Gold Brokers voted *nine thousand dollars* for the relief of Portland.

An active business was reported in Corn and Oats yesterday at firmer prices. Flour, Wheat, Pork, Lard, Cotton and Groceries were in very moderate request and heavy in price. Freights were pretty brisk. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

HIGH DUTIES FOR POLITICAL EFFECT.—The only journal in this City which advocates the sacrifice of general interests for the benefit of special interests, yesterday printed this among its Washington dispatches:

> "The Hon. JOHN COVODE arrived to-night to look after the interests of Pennsylvania in the Tariff bill. He is sanguine that, if Pennsylvania coal and iron works are kept in full blast by protection, Union men can carry every Congressional District in the State except three or four."

Is it not monstrous that the votes of members upon the Tariff are to be influenced by other considerations than those directly relating to the duties to be imposed? Is it not disgraceful that the interests of the great consuming public are to be openly sacrificed that a particular set of politicians may be strengthened in their respective districts? It is bad enough that "Pennsylvania coal and iron works are kept in full blast by protection," and that this protection is accomplished by lobbying and log-rolling; but at least let the pretence be kept up that protection is desired upon public and non-partisan ground. On any other supposition, the Tariff becomes a mere partisan contrivance, and the high-flown rhetoric with which Congress is amused and the country edified becomes transparent buncombe. There can be no objection to the addition of Mr. COVODE to the lobby corps of the monopolists, but we protest against his effort to introduce the Fall campaign as an element of the Tariff question. If "iron-works are kept in full blast" by prohibitory duties, it will be for the profit of the parties protected; and the endeavor to cloak the matter under a feigned anxiety for "Union men," and their chances in the Pennsylvania election, is discreditable to all concerned.

Our Native Chinese—The Party of Prohibition.

The violent effort of the *Tribune* to identify the Union Party with a high protective party will not succeed; but its endeavors as well as the words of Mr. STEVENS in a recent debate, in which free trade and rebellion were apparently regarded as growths of the same soil, give a color to some of the worst accusations of our European enemies, that our struggle was in the interest of protection, rather than of nationality or liberty. The great Union Party included within its wings, persons of all probable shades of opinion on the tariff question. Free traders, revenue tariff men, protectionists and exclusionists. A convention of the party never ventured to enunciate any principles on the question of low or high protection; and for the *Tribune* now to raise the cry of "false lights" and "treason to party" because a large and influential body of Unionists are opposed to a tariff, ("free trade tariff," according to Mr. STEVENS) raising duties from one hundred to two hundred per cent. is simply the old partisan trick, familiar to the readers of that journal, of substituting abuse for argument.

We regret that any party or personal feelings are allowed to enter into a discussion of a pure question of finance and economy. The position of the American people is simply this: They are recovering from the vastly destructive effects of a terrible though necessary war. They are suffering under a loss and scarcity of labor and a redundancy of currency. All expenses of living have risen in a fearful measure; and the problem is to turn the capital and labor of the country to that which will waste the least and bring in the highest return, in order to meet our financial difficulties and bring down prices. As all agree, the most profitable and natural branch of this country is agriculture. Thus far, the effort of the bigoted protectionists, since and during the war, has been to divert capital and labor from this to less profitable pursuits. Manufacturers, already sufficiently protected, have been bolstered with bounties, until in some branches their profits have ranged from 50 to 300 per cent. As a consequence, every farmer has paid a great additional price for the manufactures purchased by him, for his clothing, bedding, implements, machines, household furniture and building materials; but worse than this, in many cases the capital, though diverted by large bounties to these branches, has not been a permanently profitable investment for the nation, so that though the individuals are richer by the taxes paid in their favor by consumers, the whole people are poorer. Prices remain high for the farmer, because manufacturers receive excessive duties to aid them in that which is not profitable. With our vast agricultural wealth we ought to be exporting grain and breadstuffs and dairy products to many countries of Europe. We cannot do it, and the great reason is the expense of freight from the Central West to the seaboard. This expense is immensely heightened by the Tariff. Mr. RAYMOND gives a striking instance of the truth of this in his remarks on the duty on iron, in the House session of the 3d ult.:

> "The New-York Central and Erie Railroads, he says, employed together five times more capital than all the rolling-mills in the United States, disbursing ten times as much money to work them, and supporting ten times as many people. Those two roads renewed usually one-fifth of their track every year, requiring, each of them, 20,000 tons of railroad iron. At the present rate of duty the duty on that was $772,000; at the increased rate proposed it would be $975,000—that is to say, those two roads would pay about two millions of dollars by way of protection. They had paid last year one million each as internal tax. There must be an end to that—they could not stand such a pressure. These were only two railroad companies. All the railroad companies of the United States had paid last year little less than six millions for internal tax, and now it was proposed to put upon them five or six millions more in the shape of protection."

Who does not see that this increase of $5,000,000 in expenses for the railroads of the United States, must come out of the freight, and that for every cent added to the cost of iron the farmer must pay in diminished price on his product?

The increased expense of iron and steel is so great, and the high protection has made all material and machinery so costly, and has increased the waste and carelessness so much in our machine manufacture, (as is the well-known results of bounties,) that it is notorious that foreigners, from South America, for instance, no longer order their machines here as they did, going to England, where they are cheaper; and it is equally well known that the vast commerce in iron screws between America and Europe, and other countries, has been taken from our hands, because we cannot make screw steamers as cheaply as the English. And this mainly from the bad influence of over protection, for the rate of wages in machine factories is not so vastly different in the two countries.

Some of our manufacturers, perhaps a large proportion, can now stand on their own legs without Government help or bounty. Those which have been "protected" so many years and for whose protection every man, woman and child in the United States has been paying a heavy tax, and which are now as weak as ever, had better be left to go down, and the money and hands employed in them be turned to more remunerative branches. To add now a duty of one hundred or two hundred per cent. to keep up these sickly branches of manufacture is the height of folly.

The position of reasonable men on this subject who seek the financial good of all sections, is precisely that of the able Commissioners on Internal Revenue, is confirmed by the long experience of foreign countries in the matter of taxation; that is, to arrange the tariff with reference solely to gaining the greatest revenue, and to lay the great proportion of the duties on a few articles of luxury. The *Tribune* derides this, but the experience of Great Britain in the immense results from taxing spirits, tobacco and a few other articles, is fair proof of its wisdom.

It happens, fortunately, that most of our imports are articles of luxury; they ought to yield a large portion of the public revenue. Then, without improper interference from Government, the capital and labor of the country will turn to what pays best, and the whole people feel the good effect, in higher profits and lower prices.

The German War as it is Viewed Here.

It must strike most observers, that as a people we take a greater interest in the European war of to-day than we ever evinced concerning the contests of foreign nationalities, prior to our own great struggle. We do not imagine that any of our native born citizens concern themselves greatly as to the event of the war, or care upon which side fortune may smile. Except certain general impressions that Prussia is the aggressor; a faint feeling that Austria has the juster cause to maintain; a desire to see the union of Italy perfected; and some reciprocal sympathy with the Federal States of Germany—we are impartial spectators of a combat, in which the combatants, so far from contending for any great principle of public polity, or national justice, have violated them all, actuated alone by greed of gain or the gratification of dynastic ambition.

But while the result of the campaign in Saxony, or Bohemia, or on the Adriatic coast, may be a matter of indifference, the conduct of that campaign will be watched with eager eyes from this side of the Atlantic. In 1866 we understand the game of war better than we did in 1859. The bloody battles of the rebellion have educated us up to the highest standard of military criticism. The board, the pieces and the manœuvres of the game are practically familiar, even to the children of the land; and a million of intelligent men, who have eagerly scanned the battle-fields of the Republic, amid the smoke of the contest, will now look critically upon the armies of the Old World, and compare their movements with experiences tested by successful results. We are no novices now, whom the veterans of Europe can confuse with military technicalities and phraseology; for never was a knowledge of the science of war so diffused through an entire nation. We are not unacquainted with its sorrows, its devastations and its horrors, therefore we cannot look lightly upon these mighty masses of men, each struggling for the destruction of the other; yet with our own experiences fresh in the mind much may be learned by a close observation of the present war. Doubtless the Government will grant to some of our military leaders the opportunity for studying upon the spot the minutiæ of the various campaigns. Frankfort is to be defended; Berlin may be attacked. We shall not be compelled to look far back for parallels when the defense commences or the attack is made. New arms are to be tried, new manœuvres executed, new Generals proved, new methods of crippling an enemy tested, and while we may deplore the vast destruction of life and property which must ensue, we cannot forbear profiting by the lessons which the progress of the combat may give us. It is this familiarity with war that interests us in the events now transpiring in Germany and Italy. We are eager to compare their campaigns, their Generals, their battles, their artillery and small arms, with those of the rebellion. We are curious to see how far they will imitate us, how far we are alike, and where we differ in our manner of warfare, in our battles and our sieges. From our contest, Europe may have learned much; in our turn, we can look and learn; and while we may increase our knowledge of war, let us hope that we may be taught how inestimable a boon is the prosperity of peace.

A Lesson from England.

We are in the habit of calling ourselves the wealthiest nation on earth. In some respects this is literally true. Our natural wealth is not only unsurpassed, but unequaled by any other country. But it is yet undeveloped, and has not assumed that tangible form of accumulated wealth which, in the shape of money, is power everywhere. This will continue for some time yet to come, and fortunate for our country it is that generations after generations will find ample fresh fields for productive and even lucrative enterprise at home without roaming the world over to invest a surplus dollar here and a surplus dollar there. In this respect we may well learn a sound and instructive lessons from our "cousin" over the water.

That England is immensely wealthy, no one can or will question. But her wealth does not consist, like ours, in the inexhaustible resources bountiful nature has placed at the disposal of man, but it is, more properly speaking, the artificial aggregation of what, conventionally, society considers a valid representative of wealth—money. But money, like labor, must be used productively, to be of any use at all. If not so used, it becomes an incumbrance, a dead weight. Now, on his narrow Island, John Bull has invested all the money that he possibly could with any profitable returns. There is hardly an available inch of land in England, Scotland and Wales, which is not bisected or crossed over by Railway lines, either completed or projected and building. Every manufacturing branch, for which England is adapted, is fostered and carried on to its utmost extent. Everything that can minister to the physical or social wants of man, and the necessities of trade, has absorbed of British money all that it can absorb, and no extended field of profitable investment is left for the surplus. What is the result? We see British capitalists weaving their financial nets all over the world; watching, like the spider for the fly, where they can catch a speculative project to invest their surplus money in. In corroboration of this, we take from a late money article in the London *Times* the report of the transactions on the London Stock Exchange for the day previous.

There were transactions altogether in 464 different kinds of securities; of these 197 were British, either Home or Colonial, and 267 foreign. There were, for instance, ordinary British home railway shares and stocks, 49; same from British possessions, 42; foreign railway shares, exclusive of American, 29; foreign "obligations," 16; British Colonial Government securities, 26; American Government securities and railway shares, 25; shares of docks, (London,) 3; British mines, 37; foreign mines, 31; English bank shares, 74, and miscellaneous, 132. This list gives one an excellent insight into the worldwide ramifications of English money-capital. There you have Moscow (Russia) gas-works, Parisian omnibus lines, Berlin (Prussia) water works, even Turkish gas companies, South American railways, Mexican obligations, Persian enterprises and Chinese undertakings here represented, in all of which British money is largely invested "to turn an honest penny," for which their own island offers them no opportunity.

The result of this dotting the world with British stock companies, and of paving every avenue of trade with British coin has been to make the England of to-day the most peacefully inclined nation on the globe. In case of war with any country, her immense ramified interests abroad are everywhere exposed to the attack of an active enemy, and let but half of these interests be destroyed, she would be ruined, as if her coal mines had actually stopped yielding the "black diamond." Hence she is gradually withdrawn from the circle of "entangling alliances," and holds herself no longer an European Power of first magnitude; hence she has become more submissive and pliable than even little Denmark, who had pluck enough, single-handed, to take it up with her two powerful German antagonists. Her sense of national honor has become blunted; she looks at things only through her money-bags, and avoids with all her might to risk a war for fear of losing pounds, shillings and pence. The chivalrous FRANCIS I., King of France, after the battle of Pavia, where he was captured by CHARLES V., sent home the message that "all is lost but honor." England now-a-days cares nothing for this nicety of feeling in a chivalrous heart, but looks at her balance-sheet, and if that shows a round number of pounds on the right side, all's well, no matter what else may have happened. NAPOLEON is said to have characterized her as "a nation of shopkeepers;" were he to repeat his aphorism to-day he might add: "and of money changers."

We are proud to say that there is no such danger of lowering our national dignity in store for us. Whatever of wealth and surplus capital may accumulate among us we have plenty of room for. The full development of our own resources not a thousand years of increase can complete. We have need at home of every cent that our people earn over their wants. In the South, the West, the North, all the country over, beneficent Nature invites labor and the means to employ it, and will yield thousand-fold in return. Finding better bargains for our money among ourselves, we will not imitate the English in strewing it broadcast over the world that it may hunt for a percentage. We shall, therefore remain independent, and the question of peace or war can never affect us as it does England—can never be treated by us from a purely pecuniary point of view, as it is by England.

THE CONVENTION.—The anxiety of the *Tribune* to hide its fears in regard to the coming Convention only makes them more manifest. It is too uneasy to be patient—too frightened to be silent. And thus it tries to manufacture consolation:

> "The Union Party of 1861-5 disowns this Convention—repudiates the authority of RANDALL & Co. to call it—refuses to attend or countenance it. * * * Let all men understand that the Randall Convention of Aug. 14 is to be a Convention of the Pro-Slavery Sham Democracy—that it is designed and engineered to pave the way to their restoration to power."

"Let all men understand" that these oracular statements of our cotemporary reflect its wishes, not its knowledge. It knows as well as we do that both assertions are at variance with the truth, and their promulgation is simply a trick to foster prejudice against the Convention and its promoters. The Union Party, as a party, cannot disown a convention, the call for which recites the authorized principles upon which it achieved its victories in '60 and '64; and the Radicals speak only for themselves when they "refuse to attend or countenance" the gathering. As to the "Pro-Slavery Sham Democracy," the terms of the call afford a guarantee that none but loyal conservative delegates will be admitted; and we see no greater objection to the presence of Democrats than to the presence of Republicans, provided both be equally entitled to the designation of Union men. Party names amount to nothing now. And it were easy to enumerate members of the old "Pro-Slavery Sham Democracy" who will be well worthy of admission to the Convention, and with whom Conservative Republicans may coöperate more worthily than Republicans of the *Tribune* stamp. Anybody who read Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN's Tammany address on the Fourth, and who also read the address with which the day was celebrated by Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, will have no difficulty in deciding upon their respective fitness for admission to a National Union Convention. The comparison might be extended indefinitely, and with the same result; the inevitable conclusion being that though the *Tribune* is qualified to speak positively in reference to the disunion Radicals and their feelings toward the Convention, it is not justified by its affiliations in predicting the course of the Conservative Republicans, of whom Mr. LINCOLN was the twice-elected leader.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.—The South may well pray to be delivered from the noisiest of its professed friends. They who contributed most to its ruin, now most obstinately refuse relief. Thus the *World* would meet with a flat denial the piteous plea for succor that comes from the cotton-growing regions of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, which have been desolated by floods. The levees, constructed by the joint enterprise of States and corporations, have been broken, and the waters course unhindered over the most fertile portions of the continent; while the bankrupt planters are unable to undertake the required repairs. The States have neither money nor credit to assist them, and hence the appeal to Congress for the help that has been vainly sought elsewhere. The Select Committee appointed by the Senate to consider the subject have presented a report, which recognizes the reasonableness of the request, and affirms the expediency of complying with it to an extent compatible with the convenience of the Treasury. A bill before the Senate provides an amount far short of Gen. HUMPHREY's estimate for complete and permanent repairs, but sufficient, it is believed, to repair "those important breaches which are beyond the power of individual or local effort." And now the *World* steps in with an abridged paraphrase of one of Mr. HERBERT SPENCER's essays on the functions of Government, mocking the suffering South with the remark that the repairing of the levees "is not beyond the power of the people," and responding to the representations of the South that "Congress need not concern itself." It is not enough that the *World* objects in general phraseology to Governments going "beyond their single legitimate business of enforcing justice," though in view of the exceptional circumstances of the case, even philosophizing is out of place. But the *World* ventures much further. The planters of the States immediately interested have formally set forth their pecuniary helplessness; and the Senate Committee's report asserts, after ample investigation, "that the people of these States are unable, without aid from the Government, to undertake and complete the necessary repairs." Yet the *World* insists that "they can command private capital;" that they may obtain all the capital required, and that the work must be "done by private enterprise, under State authority," without assistance from Washington. It is not probable that the opposition of the *World* will deter Congress from granting the aid which expediency and humanity alike suggest. But the opposition deserves to be remembered as an illustration of the hollowness of the sympathy with which certain journals have bid for Southern support, and the heartlessness of their political philosophy. The cry from Mississippi is virtually for bread, and the *World* offers a stone in reply.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—Ordinary gymnasts are numerous; extraordinary gymnasts are scarce. At the New Bowery Theatre, a remarkably gifted family, the BUISLAYS, appear nightly in feats of strength, agility and skill, at once remarkable and notable. The elder BUISLAY has invented and now exhibits a dangerous test of nerve and steadiness, called the "spiral mountain," which as a provocative of dizziness and sympathy is excellent and successful. A tall staff rises from the centre of the parquet, about which winds at a dangerous angle a spiral path, narrow and unbannistered. Upon this a huge globe is placed, serving as a vehicle for the transportation of BUISLAY from the bottom to the top, and again from the top to the bottom. Standing on the globe, BUISLAY impels it by a judicious control of the law of gravity, until the desired point is attained, but not before the head and stomach of every man and woman in the audience are more or less effected by the dangerous but fascinating sight. AGONSTE, the conjurer, is far more meritorious and skillful than a score of others better known and better puffed. The troupe as a whole is thoroughly excellent, well deserving the liberal patronage of the public.

SUMMER CONCERTS AT LONG BRANCH.—Two popular public caterers announce a series of miscellaneous and sacred, particularly sacred, concerts at Long Branch during the Summer season. Messrs. THEO. MOSS, of Wallack's Theatre, and L. F. HARRISON, of Irving Hall, are the managers, the artists being Miss KATE McDONALD, soprano; Miss MATILDA TOEDT, violinist; Mr. WM. CASTLE, tenor; Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, baritone, and Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, organist. The first concert will be given to-night, the second on Sunday night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The regular dramatic season closes at this establishment to-night, and on Monday Mr. FOX appears in a pantomime.

Our readers are aware that Mr. MARETZEK has engaged the celebrated buffo, Signor RONCONI, for the full season of Italian Opera. The London *Times* of June 18, in speaking of a performance of "Fra Diavolo," says:

> "*Milord Rocburg*—a '*milord impayable*,' as operagoers for the last ten years are well convinced—is a specimen of grotesque comedy for which it would be vain to seek a parallel. Only the prince of *buffo* actors could have conceived it, only the prince of *buffo* actors could have embodied the conception. But that RONCONI is the prince of *buffo* actors is as true as an axiom. His performance beggars description. It is as racy as it is singular, as full of life as it is full of humor. That it bears very little resemblance to a live 'milord' traveling at ease for his recreation, is more than probable. It is unfortunately too good to be true. But though absolutely like nothing in existence that we know of, it is not the less inimitable; and we should prize it the more from the certainty that it must die with its inventor. To imagine a *Lord Rocburg* after the *Lord Rocburg* of Signor RONCONI is difficult. To imitate it would be an ungrateful task; to equal it impossible. No doubt there are people who will insist it is a caricature, but, caricature or not, in sober truth it is a creation."

FASHION GOSSIP.

At this season of the year there are very few fashionable novelties worthy of mention. There are some slight changes in bonnets, confined principally to the style of trimming. The strings which tie the Paméla and Lamballe bonnets on to the head, are now worn very narrow, the ribbons barely measuring one inch and a half in width. Either Bénoiton chains are suspended underneath these narrow strings, or else long tulle or lace lappets are crossed over the chest. The Bénoitons are frequently composed of a crossband of velvet, ornamented with narrow fringe, this passes under the chin, and is fastened with an *agrafe* to each side of the bonnet.

At the sea-side, and at the fashionable inland watering-places, bonnets are more popular than they have been for many preceding seasons. The reason for this is, that they are now reduced to mere picturesque head-dresses, and are not bonnets at all. It is at the Spas principally that these fanciful head-dresses are to be seen tied at the back of the head with long tulle streamers; the narrow strings alluded to above, being tied at pleasure either under the chin or under the *chignon*.

Peplums are added now to nearly all dresses intended for out-door wear. This *peplum* is, to name it more correctly, a *basque* which is attached to the waistband, and the waistband is worn above the dress. It is an excellent contrivance for warm weather, as nothing more is added over the shoulders when out of doors to the simple body, just as it is worn in the house. This *peplum-basque* can be added to almost any variety of bodice, even to a white one. When the bodice is plain and matches the skirt, then the *peplum-basque* replaces the paletôt, and is worn out of doors, as we remarked previously, without any other mantle or covering.

Peplums are often very richly decorated. A favorite style in Paris for silk *peplums* is to surround them with a wreath, which follows the contour of the *peplum*. This wreath is made up of either ivy or vine leaves mixed with the different fruits, and is produced in a novel style of embroidery, which is worked in thick silk, *soutache* and beads. The embroidery is black, the beads white, and the leaves represented with these white beads produce a very novel and distinguished effect.

There are a great many varieties of white bodices now in vogue. Among the simplest and most lady-like are those made of spotted white muslin with collar, cuffs, epaulettes, and the band down the front in fine linen, back-stitched and embroidered. More dressy bodices are made quite plain, with *chevrons* or *brandebourgs* of fine guipure inserted into the clear muslin. White dresses for outdoor wear are cut with a *casaque* which fits the figure, and above the *casaque* a wide waistband made of white ribbon corded and brocaded with color is worn; the sash ends falling at the back. If the lower half of the skirt is *bouillonnée*, then a colored ribbon to match the cording of the waistband is introduced into the puffings.

For dresses for sea-bathing we would recommend a tunic and knickerbockers of stout brown holland. The tunic should be fastened at the left side, and the knickerbockers in front. There are various opinions as to the best material for bathing costumes, but we prefer brown holland, as it does not cling to the figure when wetted, neither does it hold the water, as flannel, and so becomes cumbersome and heavy. It should be trimmed with scarlet worsted braid of two sizes. The binding of the knickerbockers and tunic, and the trimming on the shoulder seam, consist of strips of brown holland cut on the cross, and two rows of narrow scarlet braid run upon them; the box pleatings round the arm-holes and ankles are of scarlet worsted braid, from an inch to one and a half in width. The waistband and sash are likewise of brown holland, bound with broad braid, two waved lines of narrow braid being added as an ornamentation. The buttons are black horn. A cap of black oilskin, bound with scarlet, goes well with this costume.

At a recent fashionable wedding in England the bride was elegantly attired in rich, white silk, trimmed with Brussels lace flounces, which were looped back in front with sprays of white lilac. A long white tulle veil completely enveloped her figure, and a wreath of orange blossoms for headdress. The bridesmaids wore white tulle dresses over white silk slips. The skirts were handsomely ornamented with Cluny lace. The bodices were high and box-pleated, and upon the pleats were rows of pearls, which had a novel and pretty effect. The wreaths were also novelties; they consisted of narrow bandelets of small white flowers, which were looped as Bénoiton chains at the back; a cordon of the same flowers commenced at the top of the *chignons*, at the left descending to the shoulder, where they were fastened with small bouquets of rosebuds.

The marriage of the Princess MARY of Cambridge, to Prince TECK, was the occasion of much interest in the English fashionable world. The Queen was present at the marriage ceremony, and was attired, as usual, in mourning black. The Princess of Wales wore a white bonnet trimmed with blue, and a white Brussels lace shawl. The Princesses were dressed in white silk skirts, white jackets, and white bonnets trimmed with blue, and with a pink rose. The bridegroom wore a blue coat with a black velvet collar, and had "a white rose in his button-hole." He appeared "calm and self-possessed." As the choir were singing the marriage hymn, "How welcome was the call!" the Princess MARY stepped into the church leaning upon the arm of her brother, the Duke of Cambridge, and advanced towards the altar. Her Royal Highness was dressed in white satin, trimmed with Honiton lace and orange-blossoms. She wore a coronet of diamonds, supplemented by a wreath of similar flowers, a long veil of Brussels lace, a diamond necklace, and diamond earrings. She held a bridal bouquet, consisting of the choicest orchidaceous and other flowers, with orange blossoms, tastefully interspersed with fern fronds, the whole being trimmed with elegant Honiton lace. The bridesmaids were four in number. They wore white dresses trimmed with blue, and white sashes.

As soon as the marriage service was concluded, the bride turned quickly to the Queen, by whom she was affectionately kissed. From Her Majesty's arms she passed into those of Princess Helena, whom she embraced; and she afterwards kissed the Duchess of Cambridge, her mother, the Princess of Wales, and Princess Louisa, and received a kiss from her brother, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh. Prince Teck, in his turn, saluted her Majesty, the Duchess of Cambridge, and other ladies of the Royal family, and received the congratulations of the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the Duke of Edinburgh. When all these salutations had been performed, the Princess bowed to her bridesmaids, and taking the arm of her husband, returned down the centre of the church, receiving the hearty congratulations of her friends. The Queen and the Duke of Cambridge rejoined the bride and bridegroom at the door. The "Ode to Joy," from BEETHOVEN's Ninth Symphony, was played as they left the church. Forming a procession, the whole of the illustrious company passed along the covered way from the church door to the door of Cambridge Cottage, while the children of the parish schools strewed the path with choice Spring flowers.

The first business transacted in the cottage was the signing of the marriage register. This having been performed, a sumptuous breakfast was given in two rooms. At the Queen's table were Her Majesty, Prince TECK and Princess MARY, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess HELENA, Princess LOUISA, Prince ARTHUR, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and other illustrious personages.

On the centre of the table in the principal room was a beautiful wedding-cake. The base was surrounded with an arabesque design in sugar, and shields with illuminated monograms of Princess MARY and Prince TECK. Cornucopiæ filled with orange blossoms, and vases containing orange flowers and lilies of the valley, were arranged around the top of the cake. The whole was surmounted by an open temple, on which were cupids supporting vases of flowers; above, a figure upholding a vase containing white flowers emblematical of chastity, happiness and union.

The servants on the Coombe estate of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, being desirous of testifying their respect and esteem for the Princess MARY, made application to know whether Her Royal Highness would accept a present at their hands on the occasion of her wedding.

They received a "gracious reply," giving "permission for the presentation to be made," and accordingly a subscription was immediately entered into and a goodly sum raised, with which was purchased a copy of the Imperial Family Bible. The sacred volume which was purchased is in every way worthy of a place on a royal table. It contains, in addition to the text, critical, explanatory and practical notes, references, chronological tables and indexes. It is beautifully illustrated with choice historical designs and authentic views of important Bible localities.

Several other gifts have also been received by the Princess Mary. Among others an exquisite timepiece in china and gold, with candlesticks of the same design, from the Duke of Cambridge and staff. From the Earl and Countess of Derby a gilt inkstand, blotting-case, envelope case, almanac, paper knife, pentray and candlesticks, each studded with green malachite stones; from the Dowager Lady Lichfield, a very handsome parasol of guipure lace, the handle of ivory and gold, thickly studded with turquoise and garnets; from Lord Colville, a casket of gold, with elegantly painted panels in china; from the Viscount and Viscountess Castlerosse, a superb breakfast service in green china gilt.

From the Earl and Countess of Dudley, a beautiful carved crystal cup and cover, mounted in gold and richly cut, and a double salts bottle in gold, set with pearls, emeralds and rubies.

The present of her Highness the Princess MARIE, Duchess of Hamilton, to her Royal Highness, Princess MARY of Cambridge, was one of the most elegant and costly. It consisted of a fan, the sides of which were of pure gold, pierced arabesque, and enriched with her Royal Highness' crown and monogram in diamonds, rubies and emeralds, the mashes of mother-of-pearl, inlaid with gold wreaths of flowers, and the crown and monogram carved in relief on centre. The fan itself is of Brussels point and net lace manufactured expressly for the ocasion.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Important Judicial Decision by Justice Bowie.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 6.

An important decision has been rendered by Judge BOWIE, Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, under the Civil Rights Bill. The facts of the case are briefly as follows: Dr. A. H. SOMERS, of Rockville, Montgomery County, committed an assault upon a colored man in the streets of Rockville, beating him very severely. The colored man's wife sued out a warrant before a Justice of the Peace against SOMERS, on which he was arrested and arraigned before the Magistrate. The counsel of Dr. SOMERS argued that the warrant was illegal under the laws of Maryland, contending that no negro or mulatto could be a competent witness against a white person. The Justice decided that said State law had been abrogated and superseded, and was null and void under the Civil Rights bill, and required the accused to give bail to answer at the Circuit Court. This SOMERS refused and he was committed. Thereupon his counsel applied to Chief-Justice BOWIE for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which his Honor refused to grant, giving a written opinion sustaining the decision of the Magistrate and maintaining the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill, so far as relates to the question in dispute. The Judge, in conclusion, says: "Aware that there are many and serious objections to the constitutionality of the law upon other points, yet, as it is not clearly unconstitutional in the particulars in question, I am bound by the usage and decision of the highest Courts to assume that Congress has not violated its constitutional obligations. Not being able to perceive clearly and unequivocally a breach of the Federal Constitution in the Act of Congress entitled, 'An act to protect all persons in their civil rights,' &c., in making negroes competent to testify, without expressing any opinion on other sections of the law, I must overrule the motion to quash the warrant and remand the prisoner to the custody of the officer."

Munificent Gift from George Peabody.

BOSTON, Friday, July 6.

GEORGE PEABODY, on Thursday, made another gift of $100,000 to the Peabody Institute, established by him at South Danvers.

SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Effects of the War in Europe on Spanish Policy.

The Suspension of Hostilities Against Peru and Chili.

Operations to be Resumed at Some Future Time.

How the News of the Bombardment of Callao was Received in Spain.

An Official Exposition of Spanish Policy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 5, 1866.

The danger of a general war in Europe has diverted the attention of Spain from her transatlantic expedition, and caused her, for the present, to adjourn to a more favorable opportunity her operations on the Pacific coast. The Spanish fleet which has bombarded Valparaiso and Callao has been recalled, and is gone, a portion of it to Rio Janeiro, the other to the Philippine Islands. All military operations are suspended for the time being, and will not be resumed till the political and military events become sufficiently clear to indicate what course Spain is to follow in the great European conflict. Meanwhile, the Government has declared that its firm intention is to observe a strict neutrality, from which it will not depart unless the independence of Spain is menaced.

The peaceful attitude of Spain does not mean, however, that she is willing to relinquish any of her claims against the Republics of Peru and Chili, and until these claims are settled her attitude will necessarily remain hostile. The activity prevailing in the Spanish navy-yards and the order given to fit up two new iron-clads clearly shows that she has no idea of giving up the struggle. The ill-treatment experienced by the Spanish residents in all the South American Republics, the manner in which they are despoiled of their property and driven out from the country will on the contrary, give, it is feared, new reasons to Spain to continue a war in which her honor as well as her interests are engaged. It is even rumored that she will not abandon her operations against Peru and Chili until she has secured a foothold on the Pacific, or an indemnity sufficient to compensate Spanish subjects for their losses.

The news of the bombardment of Callao has been received in Madrid and all over Spain with great demonstrations of joy and great enthusiasm. In both branches of the Cortez, in the House as well as in the Senate, a vote has been passed declaring that Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ and the officers and crew of the Pacific squadron were entitled to the gratitude of the country for their gallant conduct in the bombardment of Callao. In the House, Señor GONZALES JEVIANO proposed that a vote of thanks should be sent to the Spanish Ambassador in Washington, and to Mr. SEWARD, on account of his supposed sympathies for Spain and the Spanish people. At the same time Mr. ORTEZ DE PENEDO declared that the object of the war having been reached, the campaign was at an end.

An order signed by Señor JUAN DE ZAVALE, the Spanish Secretary of War, promotes Señor MENDEZ Y NUNEZ, the commander of the fleet, from the rank of *Brigadier de la Armada*, to that of Chief of Squadron, for his distinguished services in the Pacific.

The public buildings of Madrid, and a number of private residences, were illuminated on the 12th of last month in commemoration of the services of the Spanish fleet in favor of Callao. The *Lloyd Espanol*, a newspaper published in Barcelona, has opened a subscription list in view of coming to the assistance of widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers of Catalonian birth have perished in the fights against the Peruvians and Chilians.

These two countries do not make any allusion as to the course Spain is to follow subsequently. They do not lull themselves into the hope of an approaching peace, but are getting ready, on the contrary, to meet their common enemy again upon land and water. Valparaiso has been fortified, and floating batteries are now being constructed to defend the approaches to the bay. These batteries are armed with 200-pounders, and will be more than sufficient to repel any attack of the Spanish fleet, admitting, which is probable, her return in these waters, as soon as she has received the reinforcements formerly promised by the Secretary of the Navy. At the same time the two Peruvian iron-clads, the *Huascar* and *Independancia* are coming from the East Indies, and may have a fight with the Spanish fleet on their return home.

The Spanish Government is now circulating the diplomatic documents which were sent to London, Paris and Washington on the subject of the war with the Spanish Republics in the Pacific.

In reference to Chili, one of their documents says:

"The first attack, resulting in shedding of blood, came from Chili; the first lives lost were those of Spaniards; it is the Chilian forces that have driven us, by their almost piratical attack, to seek vengeance at any cost; and it is the Chilian authorities who, by sacrificing the advantages of peace upon the altar of their pride, have rendered the solution of the conflict impossible by their conduct. The Government of Her Majesty would be, for these reasons, faithless to one of its most sacred duties, if it neglected to wipe out every stain that would in any way tarnish the lustre of its arms.

To this all its efforts are directed; but it wishes beforehand to establish the fact, that the responsibility of the evils about to take place rests entirely upon the Government of the Republic, which provokes us and forces us to a bloody war; and that the Government of Spain, constantly pursuing a frank and loyal course of policy, sets forth beforehand its terms making known at the same time the causes that justify it, so that no improper motives can be attributed to one whose rectitude of character are thus made manifest.

Notwithstanding all that I have here set forth, your Excellency can assure the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris, London and Washington, that when we will have been restored to an equal footing by means of fair and indispensable reprisals, *the Government of Her Majesty will be, as before, disposed to enter into pacific relations with that of the Republic of Chili, if that Government so desire.*"

This last sentence would seem to indicate that Spain is ready to enter into arrangements with Chili and Peru, if these two Republics show any peaceful disposition, which, as I have said above, is not the case. In justification of its course, the Spanish Government has explained its motives through the organ of the Minister of Spain, Mr. BERMUDEZ DE CASTRO, the substance of whose speech I forward by this mail.

THE SPANISH VIEW OF THE WAR.

Speech of Mr. Bermudez de Castro, the Minister of State in the Chamber of Deputies of Madrid.

The following official exposition of the Spanish view of the war between Spain and the South American Republics was made by Mr. BERMUDEZ DE CASTRO in the Spanish Cortes, on the 2d ultimo:

Messrs. Deputies:

Señor SALAZER Y MAZARREDO, has put three questions during this evening's session, conformably to the notice given by him in a previous session, and in compliance with the assurance which I have given to answer him to-day, I will now proceed to do so as explicitly and briefly as possible.

The first question refers to the words pronounced by Mr. LAYARD, the Under Secretary of State in the English Parliament, in regard to the bombardment of Valparaiso. This gentleman said in the House of Commons that the Spanish Government making a pretext of and seeking an excuse in the dilatoriness of Chili in giving a definite answer to the proposals of mediation made to her, desired to break off negotiations, but that France and England opposed this, protesting against such a course, and continued to keep up negotiations notwithstanding the resistance of the Spanish Government.

The second is to the effect that when the British Minister to this Court was advised of the contemplated bombardment of Valparaiso, he had a conference with me in order to ascertain whether such was the case; that he had instructions to protest energetically in the event of the report being confirmed; and that I replied to his questions in an evasive and equivocal manner, and that the course pursued by the Spanish Cabinet was neither just nor fair.

The third is that while Mr. LAYARD acknowledges the perfect right of the Spanish Government to bombard the City of Valparaiso, we are accused of having committed an act of barbarism unworthy of a great civilized nation.

I will defer replying to the first two allegations for the present and commence by stating that a nation acting in the exercise of a legitimate and indisputable right cannot commit a barbarous act unworthy of a civilized nation, for it is to be remarked that Mr. LAYARD admitted in his seat in Parliament that the Spanish Government had acted according to the laws of war without overstepping the limits of international law. He admitted moreover—and it is important that this should be noted—that the fears of the bombardment of Valparaiso were not new; that the question had already been debated for a considerable time and even that the English merchants resident in that city had entered into negotiation with the Government of Chili with the view of having a place of safety prepared where they could deposit their goods beyond the range of the guns of our squadron; but the parties being unable to agree, owing to the various interests involved, this precautionary measure was not carried into effect. It is necessary to note this, because the right to bombard being once admitted—not recognized hastily, but after much careful deliberation—we shall thus avoid protest in the future, which, although they can have no results not being based upon law, cannot, however, but prove vexatious when agitated between friendly Governments.

After these declarations I cannot understand the epithet "barbarous," as applicable to the bombardment of Valparaiso. Actions coming within the limits of law, and not exceeding the rights of a nation, cannot be barbarous. The bombardment of Valparaiso was a painful event, and the more so inasmuch as it affected a Republic to which we bore no ill-will whatever, although we had suffered grave offence; but it could not be avoided without exposing the Government to the charge of jeopardizing the respect and the honor of the nation, and at the same time neglecting the important interests committed to its care.

When the intelligence was received in Europe that Admiral PAREJA had declared the City of Valparaiso and other ports of the Republic of Chili in a state of blockade, the British Minister offered the Spanish Government—not mediation, as Mr. LAYARD erroneously states—but his good offices. These the Government was willing to accept; but when it came to a question of honor and dignity, it could not accept either the arbitration or the mediation of any one.

Consequently, on the 20th of December I dispatched a communication to the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, and another to our representative in London, directing them to ascertain confidentially what would be the opinion of those two Governments in case the Republic of Chili should refuse the good offices to be tendered to it by said Governments. The reply of the French Government was clear and explicit, to wit: that if Chili refused its good offices, the position of Spain would be perfectly defined, and she would be justified in undertaking all kinds of hostilities, while at the same time France reserved the right and liberty to judge each particular act of the Spanish Government. That is to say, that France, while reserving to herself complete liberty of judgment and opinion upon the acts of the Spanish Government, held that the good offices tendered once and refused by Chili, Spain had a right to use any kind of hostilities.

The reply of the English Government was different. That Government being no doubt so thoroughly convinced of the justice and moderation of Spain, simply replied that it would not discuss the matter, inasmuch as the supposition could not be entertained that the Republic of Chili could refuse to accept the proposals of the two Governments.

In the meantime, Messrs. Deputies, my fears were realized. The Chilians had been spurred on, and have given the war a much more stringent and severe character, contrasting strongly with the slight blockade Admiral PAREJA had established at Valparaiso—a blockade so easy in its conditions that it elicited the praise of all foreigners, including the commanders of vessels belonging to friendly squadrons, and even the approval of the consular and diplomatic representatives residing at Santiago.

The Government of Chili repaid our moderation in the most unworthy manner, and dispatched numerous agents to all parts of Europe and America, provided with letters of marque, in order to injure and destroy Spanish commerce. Chili was stimulated and assisted in this by the inefficiency of the English laws to prevent such enterprises from being fitted out, and the result was that the Spanish Government, notwithstanding its efforts, saw numbers of suspected vessels sail from English ports. The Spaniards residents in Chili, instead of receiving the notice or preliminary warning to leave the territory of the Republic within a given period, according to the usage of civilized nations, were carried into the interior to Santiago, harassed, oppressed, and even prohibited from disposing of their property and wealth as they saw fit; and here I would reply to Señor SALAZAR Y MAZAREDO, that this Government cannot but characterize in the most severe terms, the unworthy course pursued by Chili toward Spanish subjects in view of the consideration extended here to all the subjects of the Spanish American Republics. That Government, gentlemen, by the employment of bad means, by goading on the passions of the people and protecting the revolutionary party in Peru, succeeded, by deceitful declarations to the effect, that the question was a purely American one, in arousing the hatred of the Spanish-American Republics which formed alliances in violation of existing treaties, trampling upon all rights, as was the case with Peru, and ignoring the bonds of amity, such as existed with the Republics of Bolivia and Ecuador.

But this was not enough. They had recourse to means unworthy of a civilized country when they purchased and carried to their coasts those infernal machines called torpedoes, in order to blow up our squadron, causing unnecessary bloodshed and destruction. We have proof of this in the fact of vessels, laden with combustible materials and various infernal machines, being prematurely exploded at the Island of Tobago, in Panama and in San Francisco, California, making more victims than three or four naval combats would have made.

Moreover, gentlemen, when all this was being thus prepared, the *Covadonga* was seized by a Chilian sloop-of-war, not squarely, but under the disguise of a neutral flag, the vessel being allowed to approach within cannon shot, this stratagem having been resorted to by a sloop-of-war carrying from sixteen to twenty guns to capture a schooner with only two guns. And here I would say to Señor SALAZAR Y MAZAVUDO, that this abuse of the English flag by hostile vessels is a matter which I cannot qualify. I believe it to be an unfair way of acting, and one that should not be employed by the naval forces of any nation.

When the seizure of the *Covadonga* became known, fresh instructions were issued to the temporary commander of the squadron, for the death of Admiral PAREJA had already taken place. In these instructions it was stated that as Spanish blood had been shed, and as a Spanish vessel had been seized in almost a piratical manner by the enemy, *there no longer remained any alternative save to obtain satisfaction for our arms; that to that end he should make diligent search after the Peruvian and Chilian squadrons, and capture and sink their vessels, and afterward make peace;* that if he could not possibly meet with the enemies vessels, in consequence of their avoiding pursuit from the Spanish squadron, then there would be no other course to take, in view of the unworthy conduct of Chili, than to bombard the ports of the Republic. These were the instructions sent by the Government to Commodore MENDEZ NUNEZ, who received by the same mail not only his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the squadron, but also that of Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary—a palpable proof that, even in the face of so many disasters and affronts, the Spanish Government was desirous of making peace with he Republic.

Commodore MENDEZ NUNEZ, in compliance with the orders of the Government, made search for the Chilian and Peruvian squadrons, and to that effect he ordered the expedition of which all the deputies have heard, viz.: that which resulted in the battle at Absao. The enemy's vessels were anchored at a point which our vessels could not approach on account of their great draught; moreover, the former were protected by two shore batteries; yet, we destroyed one of their frigates there and blew up the boilers of another; in fact, our vessels inflicted all the damage possible.

The two Spanish frigates waited several hours for the enemy to come forth from the lurking place where he had taken refuge, and offered him battle; but these Chilians and Peruvians who appear so valiant at present, and who have described this affair at Absao as a great triumph for themselves, did not dare, although they had seven or eight vessels, to come out and engage our two. This is the best answer that can be given to the Chilians, who claim a great victory obtained by their vessels, which were concealed between steep cliffs and rocks where our vessels could not reach them. He waited for them some twelve or fourteen hours, and fired a number of shots to announce that we were near, but not a single vessel came out, Messrs. Deputies!

This expedition was not sufficient. In a few days Commodore MENDEZ NUNEZ returned with the *Numancia* and *Blanca*; but the valliant allies not only sought refuge in the inlets near the shore, where the water is very shallow; they also sunk a vessel above the narrow pass, so as to completely block up the entrance. What was there to be done, Messrs. Deputies? The commander of our squadron finding himself baffled in all his efforts to bring about a regular fight, and he did not seek any advantage, for he first sent his frigates, and then two others the second time, without bringing all his forces to bear. What then had he to do, I ask, when he saw that the enemy had no other means of attack, no better stratagem of war than to flee shamefully in order to get out of range of our guns.

It was then, gentlemen, that the bombardment of Valparaiso was determined upon. The course pursued by the commander of the squadron, the tact displayed by him in his negotiations with the English and American naval Commanders and Ministers, and the manner in which he respected private property appear in the dispatch already published; and the Deputies can see by them how gallant and noble was the course of Commodore MENDEZ NUNEZ. * * *

I believe, gentlemen, that when we consider the manner in which Spaniards have been treated, the piratical warfare of Chili, the torpedoes, the vessels expected and the damage which it was sought to cause to our squadron by placing explosive machines in the waters of Callao and Valparaiso, there can no longer be a doubt in the mind of any one that the bombardment of the last named fort was a painful, but necessary act in order to save our honor, and that it was provoked solely and exclusively by the pride and folly of the republic of Chili.

I think, gentlemen, to have sufficiently demonstrated it, and I will now proceed to the reply which I have to make to the words uttered by the English under-Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs.

The first assertion was that Spain, alleging as excuse and pretext the dilatoriness of Chili in accepting the good offices offered to her, desired to break off negotiations, and that France and England opposed this and continued their efforts.

The first thing I have to say in regard to this is that Spain did not accept any offer of arbitrament or mediation; she accepted the good offices tendered; she was untrammelled; she retained her freedom of action in case other events should occur, so that neither the French nor the English Governments could bind her to anything undesirable.

The second is, that if good offices have been referred to of late, it has been because it became Spain to declare in a formal manner that Chili had rejected them.

If Spain, at a later period, rejected mediation, it was because of other considerations which I shall mention to Congress.

But it was deemed expedient to make Chili acknowledge that she had not accepted the proposed mediation; and, indeed, notwithstanding the fact that she was notified of it at the end of January, the months of January and March passed by without her giving any but evasive answers, alleging that she was bound to act in concert with her new ally, the republic of Peru. This was nothing more than a refusal more or less plain, for in two months there was ample time to make several round trips from Lima to Valparaiso, and from Valparaiso to Lima.

Moreover, we were anxious to have it established that Chili had rejected the mediation, because the intention of the Spanish Government was this: that notwithstanding the affair of the *Covadonga*, if peace had been made on the basis proposed by France and England, before Commodore MENDEZ NUNEZ should have received his new instructions, we would have ratified such peace out of a just deference for these two friendly nations, and out of a desire not to appear unaccommodating.

It was important, then, for us to have all this established, so that the responsibility for ulterior events should be laid exclusively at the door of that party which have given occasion to them by reason of its obstinacy.

We gave up the proposed mediation for another reason, and this fact will afford a sufficient answer to the second charge made against us by the English Under-Secretary of State. But how can Mr. LAYARD say that we rejected mediation; that France and England, in spite of our resistance to it, insisted upon continuing to exercise the office of mediator? How can he maintain this, gentlemen, unless it be through an incomprehensible lack of memory, for I hold in my hand a French document which flatly contradicts him? And, although I am aware that it is very unpleasant for Congress to have to listen to the reading of official documents, I believe nevertheless that I should read this one, because it is of the utmost importance.

On the 19th of April the French Minister for Foreign Affairs wrote the following note:

19TH OF APRIL, 1866.

NOTE.—The Marquis of Lema has delivered to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a copy of a dispatch addressed by His Excellency BERMUDEZ DE CASTRO to the Ambassador of Her Catholic Majesty in London, in which, after setting forth the understanding that had been reached by the Governments of France and England, having for object the reconciliation of the difficulties between Spain and Chili, the First Secretary of State of Her Catholic Majesty expresses the desire of his Government in asking to what results have the agents of France and England arrived in their combined efforts toward the Cabinet of Santiago (Chili.)

The Minister of Foreign Affairs cannot give a better answer to this inquiry than by telling here what has taken place.

The Minister here gave a detailed account of the offers of mediation. He closed as follows:

We desire peace; we are always disposed and even decided to accept it, on terms that will be honorable to the country; but, at the same time, if the Republics of America that are allied to Chili persevere in their system of hostility and of hatred as they have done thus far, we believe that the honor and the dignity of the nation demand from us that we should pursue an energetic policy, and not to leave unavenged the wrongs that may be perpetrated against us.

Trot Between Geo. Wilkes and Lady Thorn.

BOSTON, Friday, July 6.

Over six thousand persons were present to witness the trot to-day over the Riverside track between the stallion *George Wilkes* and G. S. WILKES' mare *Lady Thorn*, for a purse of $2,000. The race was won in three straight heats by *Lady Thorn*. Time: 2:29¼; 2:31½; 2:32¼.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the slow time made. The track being a half mile, the horses could not show their best speed in consequence of the short turns. There was but little betting, and what there was was on time—the losers betting even money that 2:27 would be beaten.

From New-Orleans.

Cotton unchanged; sales 1,100 bales at 31c.@32c. To-day's receipts 1,000 bales. Week's recipts 3,277 against 3,317 bales last week. Exports of the week 9,926 bales. Stocks 108,566. Freights dull at previous rates.

Justice ROAD, of Opelousas, was arrested and sent to New-Orleans, for refusing to execute the Civil Rights bill.

The remains of Rev. THEO. CLAPP are to be removed to New-Orleans from Louisville, and a monument erected here.

Disturbance at Pulaski.

PULASKI, Friday, July 6.

Two negroes on the plantation of W. F. BALLANTINE, refusing to work, were ordered off by the superintendent. They armed themselves, and engaged in a fight with the superintendent and his assistants. One negro was killed and another wounded. The latter was committed for trial.

Murder at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 6.

E. J. MCGINNIS, a teacher recently chastised a son of Dr. ROBERTS, for refusing to participate in gymnastic exercises, and was dismissed from the school. Dr. ROBERTS published a letter in the *Democrat*. MCGINNIS overtook ROBERTS and stabbed him, probably, fatal. MCGINNIS has not yet been arrested.

Ocean Steamer Disabled.

BOSTON, Friday, July 6.

The United States mail steamer *Western Metropolis*, Capt. SAUNDERS, which left New-York on June 28, for Bremen, put into this port this afternoon in distress. Her mails have been landed and will be returned to New-York. She will receive some necessary repairs before proceeding.

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Friday, July 6.

The Legislature met to-day; there was no quorum. Mr. DRUMAWAY, of Bedford County, sent in his resignation to the Governor. The first cottom bloom this season was received here to-day. Thermometer 98.

The Philadelphia Firemen.

BOSTON, Friday, July 6.

The William Penn Fire Company returned from Salem this morning, and left for Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M. Officers and members express themselves delighted with their excursion.

Marine Disaster.

EASTPORT, Me., Friday, July 6.

The brig *L. L. Wadsworth* went ashore in a thick fog last night, on the southwest point of the Wolves. It is feared she will be a total loss.

Hot Weather at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, July 6.

The most intense heat has prevailed here today. The mercury at noon marked 100 in the shade. One death is reported thus far from sun-stroke.

Personal.

Hon. ASA PACKER, of Pennsylvania, some time since, gave $500,000 to found an Episcopal College in that State. In honor of the donor, the Trustees named the institution "Packer College;" but by Mr. PACKER's request the name has been changed to "Lehigh University." This institution is located at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and is now in working order. Professor HENRY COPPEE has been chosen President.

Mr. W. B. BRADBURY, the well-known composer and piano-forte manufacturer, has been quite ill for the last few weeks, in Montclair, N. J., but lately has been gaining strength slowly, and now rides out daily. He has the wishes of numerous friends for his speedy recovery.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INTERNAL REVENUE DETECTIVE AGENCY.—This agency, to the organization and utility of which we have before referred, was established in October, 1864. It is in charge of Mr. ALEX. N. LEWIS, whose office is at No. 83 Cedar-street—Mr. WM. J. GILBERT being the chief clerk. The object of the agency is to investigate the subject of frauds on the revenue with greater facility than can be done by the Internal Revenue Assessors and Collectors in the ordinary course of business. The payments into the Treasury in consequence of the seizure and settlements effected through the agency have so far been about $1,250,000. The indirect receipts have been far greater. A comparison of the returns made by a large number of men in various classes of trade before the agency was established with the returns made since, shows a gain of from three hundred to five hundred per cent. The knowledge that special detectives are ready to act, prompts many persons to make full returns of their business, who have hitherto been very successful in concealing the facts.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—A few minutes after 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the roof of No. 366 Greenwich-street. The flames were soon extinguished, they not extending below the roof. Damage $200; insured. The buildings are owned by FITZGERALD & CONNOLLY. The first and second floors are occupied by JOHN O'DONNELL, as a liquor-saloon and dwelling. Loss on stock and furniture about $2,000, which is a total loss—Mr. O'DONNELL having suffered a policy for $5,000 in the Park Insurance Company to run out ten days ago. The upper floor is occupied by MICHAEL CONSEDINE as a dwelling. Loss on furniture $200; no insurance. No. 368, adjoining, was slightly damaged; occupied by JOHN HAWS, as a bakery and dwelling. Loss $500. Insured.

A NEW MINERAL SPRING.—DEMAS BARNES & Co. announce the discovery of a new mineral spring at Saratoga, and any number of eminent statesmen, clergymen and literary people announce the beneficial effects of its waters. If its effect be as cleansing and healthful as some of its users would indicate, the public will have great cause of self-gratulation at the change which may be expected in the constitutional tendencies of the distinguished certifiers of its merit. The taste is pleasant, the wholesome efficacy undoubted.

THE HEAT.—Yesterday the heat was generally acknowledged to be more oppressive than during any previous day this season. Commencing at 80 at 7 A. M., the thermometer gradually worked its way up to 95 at noon. The very slight shower which fell during the afternoon did not cool the atmosphere at all, but seemed even to render it more oppressive. The following is the record of the thermometer during the day: 7 A. M., 80; 8 A. M., 82; 9 A. M., 85; 10 A. M., 88; 11 A. M., 93; 12 noon, 94; 12:35 P. M., 95; 3 P. M., 94.

A FAMILY QUARREL.—About 9 o'clock last evening ANN MCNAMARA, 30 years of age, and residing at No. 100 Worth-street, quarreled with JAMES and WINNY MCMAHON about some family matter. During the altercation WINNY drew a carving-knife upon ANN and stabbed her with it in the head, face and left arm, inflicting severe and dangerous wounds. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officer CHAPMAN. WINNY and JAMES were arrested by Officer VANBUSKIRK, of the Sixth Precinct.

THE EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT.—To-day being the time agreed upon by the merchants of Broadway and Canal-street to commence the closing of their stores at 3 P. M. on Saturdays during this and the succeeding month, it is to be hoped that the promises made will be fully carried out, and that those who have shopping to do will get through with it early, so that there may be no excuse for stores remaining open after 3 P. M.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—At an early hour yesterday morning, JOHN HENNESSY, residing at No. 800 Tenth-avenue, was accidentally run over at the corner of Thirty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, by Car No. 4, of the Belt Railroad, being severely injured in one of his legs. He was picked up by Officer MCCONNELL, of the Twentieth Precinct, and removed to the Jews' Hospital, in Twenty-eighth-street.

SUN-STROKE.—On Thursday morning, about 11 o'clock, DELIA WALDRON, residing at No. 224 West Seventeenth-street, was suddenly prostrated by the heat at the corner of Avenue D and Twenty-fifth-street. She was taken care of by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, and the necessary medical aid summoned. After she had sufficiently recovered she was taken home by Officer MCPURLAN.

FOUND DROWNED.—During Thursday afternoon the body of JAMES MCCAFFREY, 26 years of age, and residing at No. 252 East Houston-street, was found floating in the East River, near the foot of Houston-street. The Coroner was notified, and he held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the circumstances attending the case.

CHECK LOST.—Officer O'NEILL, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, lost his check for the last month's pay yesterday, after it was endorsed by the Inspector. The check was numbered 61,708, and was for the sum of $96. Any information regarding it will be duly appreciated.

DROWNED WHILE SWIMMING.—About 8 o'clock last evening JAMES CANNON, a fireman on board the steamship *City of Boston*, was drowned while Swimming in the Basin at Piers 44 and 45 North River. The body was subsequently recovered and the Corner notified.

SUN-STROKE.—About 6 o'clock last evening the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police found JOSEPH PORTLAND, residing in West Eleventh-street, completely prostrated by the heat, at Pier No. 1 North River. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officer BARBER.

POST-OFFICE ENTERPRISE.—A letter mailed, and postmarked June 27, in Brooklyn, was received yesterday morning at this office. Is there such a thing as a Carrier's Base-Ball Club?

Better than a Dream.

A German, after visiting the Colton Dental Association, relates his experience as follows: I breathes the gas mit mine mouth, and I goes to sleep 'fore I dinks what's the matter. I dream dat I vash drinking lager mit Schnider, and Schnider was going to pay for all to peer we could drink. So we drinks tree, five, six glasses pretty soon, 'fore we stops to remarks de quality. I tells Schnider we takes von more glass to see if it vash goot and den we drinks health to Shineral Siegel; but just as I vash going to drink to other glass, Dr. Colton tells me I must wake up. I says, No! wait till I drinks te peer; I fights mit Siegel, and I drinks te peer to Siegel! But te Doctor he no waits. I wakes up, and, mine Cot! I find mine teeth come out while I dinks I takes te peer. *De dream vash goot, but te reality vash better so goot than de dream* —[*Advertisement.*]

Glad Tidings for Many.

There is nothing in this world half so desirable as our health; and, for those who are afflicted with that perplexing disease, rheumatism, nothing will touch the afflicted part and give instant relief except the LONE STAR LINIMENT. Its magical powers are already known to the suffering. Try it, and be convinced. Money refunded if it does not do all it is recommended. Sprains, bruises, wounds, &c., also skin diseases, disappear on using this valuable compound. It is alike beneficial for man or beast. Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

A Good Word.

I have been accustomed, says Rev. J. A. Adams, of Croton, N. Y., to speak a good word for the Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine, from time to time, ever since we learned how to use it. It is gloriously simple; an easy matter to learn to use it; not easily getting out of repair; and does as nice work as can be done. I am not afraid to have my wife's work on the Willcox & Gibbs' compared with that of any other person, done on any other machine.—*Advertisement.*

A Disordered State of the Blood is the prime cause of many very troublesome complaints. Skin Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Scurvy and Goitre are but few of the many disorders arising from the depraved condition of the vital fluid. For diseases of this class JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a reliable curative. By entering into the circulation it thoroughly purifies the blood, and removes any morbid tendency to disease which may exist in the system. It, at the same time, sustains the strength of the patient, and imparts vigor to the whole physical structure. To be satisfied of its efficacy read the testimony of those who have been radically cured by it, given at length in *Jayne's Almanac.* Sold by all druggists.

Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Piles, Corns, Bunions, Skin Diseases and Old Sores, are safely and rapidly cured by a few applications of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It never fails to please. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists. Depot No 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The Mother's Treasure.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the child.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—*Needs no praise.* ☞ 25 cents per box, by all Druggists.

"Important Auxiliary to a Lady's Toilet."—BURNETT'S TOILET SETS, for sale by all druggists—*Washington Chronicle.*

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A Wonderful Thing.

HAYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE changes Gray Hair to lustrous Black or Brown in a single night. No wash, no stain, no crock, no trouble. Does not Dye, but Restores. Sold by all Druggists, and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Chronic Diarrhœa

Can always be relieved and cured by MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. Price $1. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

Saratoga Springs.

Another attraction has been added to this celebrated watering place. BROOKS, of No. 575 Broadway, has opened a new and splendid BOOT and SHOE STORE directly under the Union Hotel, where all visitors who wish to replenish this important part of their wardrobe can find every variety from a tiny infant's Slipper to the latest kind of Riding Boot.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 40 and 80 cents.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Cushing's Bellognon, for Corns and BUNIONS.—In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is prepared for immediate application. Sold by all druggists. F. C. WELLS & CO., wholesale agents.

Ladies for Saratoga, Long Branch, &c., if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes, good articles at moderate prices, patronize

MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Those who have been subject to Nervous headaches for years are restored to perfect health by one dose ("forty drops") of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. D. S. COVERT & CO., 543 Broadway.

To Use the Extract of the "Night-Blooming Cereus" is to be surrounded by a magic atmosphere. It is an entrancing perfume. The living breath of the sweetest flower the earth produces is rendered permanent in its amber drops. No foreign extract for the handkerchief will compare with it.

PHALON & SON, New-York.

Sunshine for the Sad.—Are you low spirited, tremulous, subject to faintness, afflicted with any local weakness, or with general debility, tonic the system with BIOKRENE. Though harmless as water, it is the most potent tonic and regulator in the world. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all Druggists.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per Hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

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MARRIED.

WINSER—COX.—In this City, on Thursday, July 5, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., HENRY J. WINSER to EDITH MARY, daughter of the late Henry G. Cox, M. D., both of New-York City.

DIED.

BRUCE.—On Thursday, July 5, at his residence in this City, GEORGE BRUCE, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Grace Church, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FIELD.—On Thursday, July 5, CLARISSA V., wife of Robert M. Field, and daughter of the late Thos. Coles.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 2½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 17 Gilford-place, East 45th-st.

GLEASON.—On Thursday, July 5, JOHN W. GLEASON, eldest son of Wesley and Sarah J. Gleason.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Bergen, N. J., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Horse-cars leave Jersey City Ferry every 20 minutes.

HANSHE.—On Wednesday, July 4, HENRY HANSHE, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, W. C. Amerman, No. 72 Christopher-st.

HOWE.—On Thursday, July 5, GRACE, wife of Charles H. Howe, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, July 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 123d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem.

KLINE.—On Thursday, July 5, MARY, widow of Henry Kline, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) the 7th inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, J. A. Reed, corner of Barrow-st. and Railroad-av.

☞ Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia papers please copy.

PINKHAM.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, June 6, PHŒBE C., wife of Wm. J. Pinkham, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 131 South 5th-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RAMSAY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 19, at sea, on board the *Evening Star*, between St. Jago de Cuba and the Island of Inagua, JULIA F. RAMSAY, wife of Dr. Cyrus Ramsay, of this City.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

STORRS.—At Greenville, N. J., on Friday, July 6, MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, infant son of William H. and Amelia Storrs, aged 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Thursday, July 5, JAMIMA BREVOORT, widow of the late Gideon Tucker, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

VAN BOSKERCK.—On Friday, July 6, WILLIAM WEBB, son of John L. Van Boskerck, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 6, GEORGIANA LOUISA, infant daughter of Stephen and Matilda C. Van Rensselaer, aged 1 year and 22 days.

WARREN.—On Wednesday, July 4, WILLIAM WARREN, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Templar Lodge No. 203, F. & A. M., Metropolitan Chapter No. 140, R. A. M., and of Adelphic Council No. 7, R. & S. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 440 Canal-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 42.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 19, East River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, good teeth, full face, over six feet high, in a nude state.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

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MERCHANTS AND OTHER CITIZENS desirous of making a proper effort for the aid of the sufferers by the late fire at Portland, are requested to meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 12 o'clock, to appoint a committee, and take such action as may be deemed best; to solicit contributions, and give the proper directions to the same.

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WM. J. [illegible]
New-York, July 6, 1866. No. [illegible] Beaver-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—FOR THE AID OF SUFFERERS BY THE DISASTROUS FIRE AT PORTLAND.—The steamers of Portland and New-York Steamship Line will gratuitously convey and deliver to the proper authorities, all donations which the charitable public may wish forwarded. J. F. AMES, Agent, Pier No. 38 East River.

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NO. 23 WILLIAM-STREET,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE AND CITY BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD, EXPRESS STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIP, MINING AND PETROLEUM STOCKS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

CHAS. GRAHAM,

BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST.,
STOCKS BONDS, AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, (gold,) each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.

From 1870, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:

Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs, ——, New-Orleans.

Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.
ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent,
No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, June 20, 1866.

$300,000 LOAN.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 14th day of July next, at the Union Trust Company's Office, 73 Broadway, New York, for $300,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company.

These bonds are issued in sums of $1,000 each, and are a part of a first mortgage debt of $791,000, and the only debt on the road of this Company of 118 miles in length. All other indebtedness is paid, or provided for by the deposit of United States securities.

For further information inquire at the office of the Union Trust Company.
A. STONE, Jr., Trustee.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company

Daniel D. T. Marshall,	Wm. C. Martin,
Allen Monroe,	E. P. Beach,
Charles E. Noble,	G. M. Van Hosen,
Spencer K. Green,	Thomas E. Stewart,

Darius Clark,

were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, D. D. T. Marshall was elected President; Spencer K. Green, Vice-President; G. M. Van Hosen, Secretary; Wm. C. Martin, Treasurer, and Wm. H. Albertson, General Superintendent; and Darius Clark, Thos. E. Stewart, and E. P. Beach, Executive Committee.
JOHN HANNA, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.
Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY, NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, 10th day of July, 1866, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th of July.
EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 12th instant, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $20,000, the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1864, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date till the morning of Tuesday, July 10, proximo. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held on the 27th of June, Henry A. Oakley, Esq., was elected a Director and Vice-President of the Company.
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, paying 10 per cent. dividends, Bleecker and other City Railroad and Stock Bonds, also choice Insurance Stocks, all at low rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City.
C. D. VAN WAGENEN,
Treasurer.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

LOST—$1,000 UNITED STATES 5-20 SIX PER CENT. (1862) COUPON BOND, Second Series, No. 10,344, payment of which has been stopped. A suitable reward will be given for its recovery, by
A. ISELIN & CO. No. 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONdition of the NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866:

RESOURCES—Dr.

Notes and bills discounted and call loans		$2,719,318 32
Suspended debt		
Indebtedness of Directors	$89,950 00	
Overdrafts		
Banking-house		63,000 00
Other real estate		
Furniture and fixtures		
Current expenses		
Premiums		
Cash items (including revenue stamps)		2,729,899 65
Due from National Banks		176,507 97
Due from other Banks and Bankers		8,175 24
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating Notes		1,030,600 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		
Other U. S. Securities with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		72,550 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks		20,000 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks		
Specie		39,655 09
Fractional Currency		3,000 00
Legal Tender Notes and Clearing house certificates		1,024,000 00
Compound Interest Notes		622,200 00
N. Y. State and other stocks		510,000 00
Total		$9,013,906 27

LIABILITIES—Cr.

Capital Stock paid in		$1,500,000 00
Surplus Fund		
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$900,000 00	
Less amount on hand	1,467 00	
Amount outstanding		898,553 00
Individual Deposits		4,885,530 03
United States Deposits		
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers		
Due National Banks		891,670 04
Due to other Banks and Bankers		415,958 90
State Bank Circulation outstanding		28,298 00
Discount		
Exchanges		
Interest		
Profit and loss		392,692 30
Dividends unpaid		1,224 00
		$9,013,906 27

State of New-York, County of New-York—I, J. M. Crane, Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of July, 1866. A. H. NONES,
[U. S. Stamp.] Notary Public, New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDItion of the CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted and Loans		$1,519,934 01
Indebtedness of Directors	81,640	
Overdrafts		807 62
Real Estate		5,934 51
Premiums		3,700 00
Cash Items, (including Revenue Stamps)		279,766 38
Superintendent Bank Dep't. New-York		5,149 00
Due from National Banks		103,690 43
Due from other Banks and Bankers		7,455 55
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		150,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		307,892 50
New-York State Stocks		10,000 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks		15,920 00
Specie		37,532 98
Legal Tender Notes		230,262 00
Compound Interest Notes		270,000 00
Legal Tender Clearing-house Certificates		68,000 00
Total		$3,016,044 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$450,000 00
Surplus Fund		190,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$132,500 00	
Less amount on hand	1,140 00—	131,360 00
Individual Deposits		1,673,953 70
Dividends unpaid		38,531 24
Due National Banks		14,882 49
Due to other Banks and Bankers		238,653 59
State Bank Circulation outstanding		4,743 00
Profit and Loss		10,556 18
Uncollected Checks		263,324 76
Total		$3,016,044 96

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this third day of July, 1866. GEORGE D. KELLOGG,
[Five cent stamp.] Notary Public, City of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted		$770,872 49
Current expenses		3,608 01
Cash Items, (including Revenue Stamps) Exchanges sent Clearing-house, &c		131,406 96
Due from National Banks		23,197 27
U. S. Bonds deposited with the U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		300,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		50,000 00
Other U. S. Securities deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits		100,000 00
Notes of other National Banks	$6,529 00	
Notes of State Banks	401 00—	6,930 00
Fractional currency	6,688 00	
Legal Tender Notes	295,294 00—	301,982 00
Total		$1,687,996 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus Fund and profits		80,640 70
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$270,000	
Less amount on hand		
Amount outstanding		270,000 00
Individual deposits	$728,939 43	
United States deposits	181,937 97	
Due to National Banks	126,418 63—	1,037,256 03
Total		$1,687,996 73

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 1866. RICHARD M. LUSK, Comm'r of Deeds.
[Five cent stamp, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first Monday of July, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted		$1,514,253 74
Overdrafts		7,056 23
Banking-house		44,120 04
Current Expenses		7,902 16
Cash Items, including Revenue Stamps		113,558 19
Due from National Bank		53,258 57
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		200,000 00
Other U. S. Securities		43,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		119,000 00
Cash on hand, Circulating Notes of other National Banks		83,667 00
Specie		48,433 25
Fractional Currency		8,086 00
Legal Tender Notes		234,617 00
Compound Interest Notes		77,880 00
Total		$2,554,832 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$600,000 00
Surplus Fund		250,000 00
Circulating Notes		105,000 00
Individual Deposits		1,535,260 53
State Bank Circulation outstanding		32,791 00
Discount	$10,927 86	
Exchanges	13 19	
Interest	12,034 97	
Profit and Loss	8,804 63—	31,780 65
Total		$2,554,832 18

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE condition of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of July, 1866:

ASSETS.

Bills Discounted		$141,253 62
Demand Loans		2,507,960 00
United States Bonds		1,070,000 00
Cash—Legal-tenders	$1,288,391 00	
National Currency	6,759 00	
Specie	19,819 63	
Fractional Currency	130 54	
Checks on City Banks	2,467,445 66—	3,782,545 83
Due from Banks		262,205 88
Total		$7,763,965 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	95,000 00
Interest	297 07
Circulation	797,626 00
Dividend Unpaid	50,000 00
Individual Deposits	3,445,907 44
Treasurer of United States Deposits	105,055 56
Due to Banks	2,270,079 26
Total	$7,763,965 33

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: I, J. C. MARCELLUS, Assistant Cashier of the Third National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. MARCELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of July, A. D., 1866.
GEORGE H. CAREY,
Notary Public, New-York City.
[Five cent stamp cancelled.]

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 2, 1866.

THIS COMPANY WILL ISSUE REGISTERED bonds, of the denomination of $5,000, without coupons, both interest and principal being payable to order, upon the surrender, for cancellation, of equivalent amounts in any of its similar coupon bonds. The conditions upon which such registered bonds will be issued will be made known on application to this office.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE CO. STOCK, cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—TO BANKERS AND BROKERS—An elegant counter, with walnut desks and gas fixtures complete, nearly new, and in perfect order; cost $4,000; will be sold cheap if applied for soon, at No. 43 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	108⅜	108¾	June, 7-30	103⅝	103¾
Coupon, '81	108⅜	108¾	July, 7-30	103⅝	103¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62	104¼	104¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113½
5-20 Coupon, '62	105¾	105⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	104⅜	104¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '65	104⅜	104¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111	111½
10-40 Registered	97⅜	97⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110	110½
10-40 Coupon	97⅜	97⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108½
Curr'cy Certifics	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅛	106⅝
Gold	154⅝	154¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106½
August, 7-30	103⅝	103¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105¾	106

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE,

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER GREENWICH AND DEY STS.,
(NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING,)
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after 5th inst.
N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. in cash on the stock of the Company, and also 5 per cent. in stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th July, at the Company's office, Columbus, Ohio.

The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., and reopen on the 10th July, 1866.
JUNE 21, 1866. G. MOODIE, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, June 30, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared the usual semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 16.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 2 1866.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
W. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th inst.
T. G. BROWN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 9.

Transfer-books will be closed from June 30 to July 9. By order of the Board.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after June 30, instant. Until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders, free of United States tax, on MONDAY, July 2. The transfer-books will be closed till July 3.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS,

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the thirty-first semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500, and less and 5 per cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 16, the institution paying the Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government Tax; payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1,
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED,
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th instant.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LEATHER HOSE.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, July 10, for supplying this Department with 30,000 feet of leather hose.

The hose to be made in the best manner, from first quality oak-tanned leather and double copper-riveted throughout; to be capable of withstanding a hydraulic pressure of 150 pounds to the inch, and delivered in lengths of 50 feet each, without couplings, at the Repair-yard in this City, during the ensuing six months. Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the quality required. Bidders will state when they can commence, and the time required to complete the delivery. No payments will be made except upon the certificate of the Chief-Engineer that the hose has been carefully inspected and tested, and found in all respects to fully conform to the conditions of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Hose," and addressed to Phillip W. Engs, Chairman Committee on Apparatus and Hose.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSals will be received by the Street Commissioner, at his office, corner of Broadway and Park-place, until TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at eleven o'clock A. M., for plans, specifications and estimates for the erection of an aerial bridge at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. The span of Broadway between the curbs is forty-six feet. The span of Fulton-street between the curbs is twenty-five feet. The said bridge to be fourteen feet wide, not less than sixteen feet high at the underside, and the steps leading thereto to be five feet wide. All the materials for the said bridge to be of iron, except the platform, which will be of hard wood. The work to be made light and durable, in the best manner, and with the best materials.

Any further information in relation to the above, and blank proposals for the same, may be obtained at the office of the Street Commissioner. No bids will be considered exceeding the amount of the appropriation, viz., fifteen thousand dollars.

A diagram showing the position in which the bridge is to be placed may be seen at this office.

The Street Commissioner reserves the right to reject all bids that are not for the interest of the City.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

1,300 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.

5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

42 tons of Branch Pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bids must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

TO STONE BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 9, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements, in

Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to North River;
Second-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery;
Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue;
Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues;
Thirty-first-street, from Fifth and Sixth avenues;
Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues;
Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway;
Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street; and
Twenty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues.

Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

PROPOSALS TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS, CAPITALISTS, &C.—Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Co. This Company are ready to receive proposals, at the office of the New-York and Galena Lead Co., Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., for the construction of their road, about forty miles in length. Maps, plans and profiles can be had at the office. Contracts will be made for the whole or any part of the work. Apply immediately at No. 23 Nassau-st., Room No. 20.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN'S, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 12¼X24 INCH CYLINDER horizontal stationary engine; variable cut off; Douglas' patent governor, nearly new; very economical; to be taken out to put in a larger one of same style. May be seen running at the works of the New-London Horse Nail Co., New-London, Conn.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., among the hills of Berkshire County, the APPLETON ESTATE, containing 75 acres of wood, meadow and arable land, beautifully located within the windings of the Housatonic, and bounded entirely by the river and road. It is in the immediate vicinity of many fine residences, and possesses rare attractions as a site for a first-class country seat. The outbuildings are new; the house is old and of little value. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, known as the Valley Farm, delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about two and a half miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., containing about 200 acres choice farming land under good state of cultivation; double mansion, with spacious grounds, tastefully laid out with shade trees, lawn, &c.; farmer's cottage, large barn and stables, carriage-houses, wagon-house, tool-house, ice-house (filled,) hennery, granary, cow stables, &c., &c.; large garden with choice varieties of vegetables, berries, fruits and flowers, grape arbors, &c.; orchards and fruit trees in full bearing; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm. The soil is well adapted for grazing, raising and fattening cattle, or for hay and grain. The horses, cattle, stock, farming utensils and growing crops will be sold with the place if applied for soon. Location unsurpassed for health, convenience and variety of scenery; society and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No 75 Warren-st., New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE—A MOST DESIRAble place, consisting of a fine house of eleven apartments, with modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, henneries, dry cellar, &c.; six acres of land highly cultivated, including large garden, with great variety of choicest fruit trees in bearing; plenty of shade and ornamental trees, lawn, &c.; one of the most complete, healthy and attractive places, within one hour of New-York and a few minutes of steam and horse cars; will be sold for $16,000, part remaining on mortgage, and offered solely on account of owner going South. Furniture, horse, carriage, cows, &c., &c., will also be sold. Further particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York; KING & BOND, Newark; or SMITH & BLACKWELL, Orange, N. J.

POSITIVE SALE OF NINE BUILDING PLOTS AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ADJOURNED FROM JUNE 28.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell without reserve, on MONDAY, July 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, nine building plots varying in size from 2 798-1000 to 9 557-1000 acres, belonging to the estate of the late James D. Halsted. The property is finely situated, about half a mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing, and there are one or more handsome building sites on each plot. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York, or at the residence of A. M. HALSTED, Esq., Rye. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on the property.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468, and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts. One of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS—A VERY DEsirable house, replete with every convenience, hot and cold water baths, gas and all the modern improvements, with an acre of land; well furnished, with fruit and shade trees; beautifully situated in the finest street in the village. For particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., to J. D. ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers, or W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

LINDENWALD.—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 220 acres in Columbia County; also, valuable land and houses at Hall's Corners, near Tarrytown; also, the Seeley farm, 212 acres, on south side of Staten Island, six miles from Vanderbilt Landing, fronting on the bay, will be exchanged on fair terms for property in West Farms, Morrisania or Yonkers, Westchester County. Inquire of LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 46 Exchange-place, or CHARLES W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

FOR SALE—NINE THREE-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 250 West 13th-st.; also, Nos. 21, 23 and 27 9th-av., the last a very desirable corner store. The above property rents for $28,500, is located in the Ninth Ward, in the vicinity of the great Gansevoort Market, covering about 30 acres of land. The property is rapidly improving in value, and is a most desirable investment for capitalists. Apply to
ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 233 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., ONE mile from railroad station, a desirable country residence, with about nine acres of land, under high cultivation and well fruited; the house contains 12 rooms. Those seeking a pleasant, comfortable and healthy location, within a short distance of the City, will find the above worthy their attention. For address, apply to WM. H. PETIT & CO., No. 72 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, AT BRIDGEhampton, L. I., the house and grounds of the late Judge Rose. The house could not be built at the present time for $10,000. Fine garden and orchard and about eight acres of fine land. The property is situate near Sag Harbor, and is within convenient distance of New-York by railroad or steamboats. Price $5,000. For particulars address Box No. 5,440 Post-office, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Situated in town of Greenburgh, 1½ miles west of Hart's Corners Station, on Harlem Railroad; 106 acres, in a fine state of cultivation; good buildings, good fruit, good water. Also, 30 acres adjoining, together or separate. Apply to AMOS MEAD, on the premises, or to B. MEAD, No. 170 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 200 acres, 21 miles from New-York, in a very healthy locality; good house, with lawn, finely shaded; superior large barn, hovels, &c.; apple and pear orchards; cherries and other small fruit in abundance; well adapted for fruit or market gardening; will be sold low. Apply to FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 192 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN YONKERS—A very desirable residence on Palisade-av., corner of Glenwood-av. The house, stable and grounds are in good order, and the garden well stocked with fruit and vegetables. Will be rented with furniture if desired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 32 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

IMMEDIATE OFFERS WANTED FOR lot on 10th-av., between 64th and 65th sts., paved, curbed and free from rock; also, for 21 lots in Brooklyn, on Bushwick-av., Prospect and Washington sts.; also, two lots on North 2d-st., 50 feet from Lorrimer. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO LET HOUSEKEEPERS, OR PERSONS going to housekeeping, can be supplied with carpets, oilcloths, furniture, bedding, bedroom and parlor suites, &c., and can pay by instalments, if preferred, at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal.

A FARM FOR SALE CONTAINING 91 acres, 50 acres to crops, the remainder to grass and woodland; farm, stock, crops and implements will be sold for less than half cost price. For particulars apply to No. 30 Bowery, corner of Bayard-st.

$5,000 CASH AND 50 VALUABLE lots in Brooklyn for improved property in New-York or Brooklyn; 340 lots in thriving village near New-York, at $25 each; will take pianos, furniture, machinery or screw lathes in pay. RIDER, 39 Pine-st.

$8,000 CASH AND 240 ACRES SUPERIOR land in Wisconsin, with perfect title, are in my hands to buy a good furnished house in New-York or Brooklyn. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

BROWN STONE FRONT, THREE-STORY House and extra lot, in the most pleasant part of Bedford-av., 19th ward, Brooklyn; do., a brick front, 13th ward. Address MOTT, New-York Post-office.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES AND SPLENDID farms, with good buildings, choice fruit, and finely located, from $2,500 to $70,000, in every locality. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES, half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT, new cottage at Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway, 35 minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 7.

CHEAP HOUSES.—70 ACRES, $1,400; 65 ACRES, $3,250; 28 acres, $3,000; 16 acres, $1,500; 60 acres, $2,500; 36 acres, $3,000. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

ON SALE—AT A BARGAIN, STORE AND LOT in the best part of the Bowery. Apply to A. C. FERGUSON, No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 11.

A FARM FOR SALE.—THE OWNER CAN be seen for one day, No. 6 East Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of LEWIS, BOARDMAN & WHARTON expires this day by limitation.
HENRY LEWIS,
JOHN S. BOARDMAN,
GEO. W. WHARTON, Jr.,
General Partners.
S. FRAILEY SMITH,
Special Partner.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Commission business at Nos. 238 and 240 Chestnut-st., under the style of LEWIS, WHARTON & CO.
HENRY LEWIS,
J. FRAILEY SMITH,
JOHN L. BOARDMAN,
GEO. W. WHARTON, Jr.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a General Banking and Commission Business in gold, stocks, bonds and Government securities, under the firm name of CUSHMAN & HURLBUT, at No. 54 Wall-st.
JAMES STEWART CUSHMAN,
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Jr.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the name and style of H. W. BELCHER & CO., for the transaction of a general grocery and commission business, at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st.
HENRY W. BELCHER.
WM. G. DICKINSON.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, N. J., A BEAUTIful cottage, eight rooms and cellar; one acre laid out in garden; plenty of fruit and vegetables; house neatly furnished; furniture all new; grounds well shaded; a first-rate carriage-house and stable; rent until the 1st next May, $700, or $400 to the 1st next November; one hour from New-York by railroad; cars within two minutes' walk of the house. Apply to JAMES NELSON, No. 488 Greenwich-st., or PETTY & SMITH, Irvington, N. J.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT SOUTH ORANGE N. J., for three or four months or longer, with immediate possession, a house completely furnished with bedding, crockery, &c.; and gardener's cottage adjoining; large garden, in complete order, with all kinds of fruits and vegetables planted and growing; arrangements can be made for cow, poultry, and everything about the premises with a satisfactory party. Address M., Box No. 4,618 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A SMALL COTTAGE at Clifton, Staten Island, in an exceedingly pretty location, bordering on the Lower Bay, with a clean, sandy beach; the neighborhood is the best, and being situated on one of the handsomest places of the island, makes it very private; it has a good stable, bathing-house, and about three acres; the stage passes the door every hour; rent $1,200 to a select family. For further information apply to A. B. JANIN, No. 37 William-st.

TO LET—VERY SUPERIOR AND ELEGANT offices for banking and other purposes, on the first and second stories, in front; also, fine offices on the third and fourth stories, in the new marble and fireproof building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. This building is strictly fire-proof, and to those having valuable papers offers perfect security. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished, carriage-house, and two acres of land, on the Hudson, half an hour from 30th-st.; $300 per month four months, at reduced rent thereafter, if wanted. Apply at office of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 111 Broadway, to E. H. MEAD.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Little Neck, containing about 16 rooms, with garden, carriage, bathing and ice-house; plenty fruit and shade; splendid view of Bay &c. Apply to BLOODGOOD & CUTTER, Little Neck, L. I.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, BEAUTIFULLY located and in good order; also a furnished cottage for 3 or 4 months, with piano, garden and fruit near the landing on Staten Island. D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FOR THREE months, a furnished house in a good location, and in complete order; price $200 per month. Inquire on board steamer PETER G. COFFIN, foot of Harrison-st., between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE—AT RYE, FOUR MINutes' walk from the depot, with barn, carriage-house and cottage for coachman; if desired, a good cow and the fowls can go with the place. For further particulars, inquire of LEWIS B. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, TO A MONEY BROker, in a good location, a front office, nicely fitted up and rent moderate. Address C. C. C., Station D., New-York Post-office.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, A SMALL COTtage on the Bloomingdale Road, furnished with every convenience for housekeeping; will be let for three months for $100. Apply on the premises, 97th-st.

YONKERS.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, containing twelve rooms, gas and water in, fine river view, near to depot, rent very low, for the season or year. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIRST FLOOR and lofts on Canal-st., near Broadway, 1 to 20 horse.
P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE ON 59TH-st., fronting on Central Park, between 7th-av. and Broadway. Rent $650. CURRY, 67 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A NEAT FURNISHED ROOM TO A gentleman; three minutes' walk from South 7th-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh. Inquire at No. 47 South 8th-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE, OR DESK ROOM, IN ONE of the most pleasant offices in New-York. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

TO LET—STORE NOS. 79 AND 81 DUANE-ST. third and fourth floors. Fixtures for sale.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED, UNFURNISHED—by an American family; ten to fourteen rooms, in Hoboken, Brooklyn, New-York or Jersey City. Address C. GALLAGHER, No. 98 Vesey-st., New-York, stating terms, &c.

WANTED, TO LEASE OR BUY—A GOOD-sized building, within 25 or 30 miles of New-York City, suitable for manufacturing purposes, and the use of steam power. Address, with particulars, J. P. F., No. 39 Hammond-st. N. Y.

WANTED—TO LEASE, A COAL AND WOOD yard, already established, or premises suitable for one, centrally located. Apply to ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF HORSES, &c., &c.

W. H. DISBROW will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, at the stables of A. L. Mathes, 5th-av., corner of 44th-st., several pairs of superior horses, single horses, trotting horses and a saddle horse, among which are one pair of bays, 16½ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, very handsome and stylish, warranted in every respect; one pair of bays, 16 hands, superior drivers, 6 years old, warranted; one pair of brown horses, 15¾ hands, 5 and 6 years old, good steppers, warranted; one pair of bays, 15¾ hands, 6 and 7 years old, fine travelers and warranted; one bay horse, 15¾ hands, 7 years old, a superior family horse, stands without tying and not afraid of locomotive, warranted in every respect; one bay saddle horse, 15¾ hands, seven years old; well trained, warranted; one bay horse, 16 hands high, 8 years old, known as Abdallah Chief, trots in 2:40, a perfect roadster, warranted. Bay mare, 15¼ hands, 8 years old, stylish and pleasant driver, and trots in 2:45. One brown horse, 8 years old, 15¾ hands, good roadster, warranted sound and kind. A bay horse, 15¼ hands, 8 years old, can trot in 1:40; a superior driver, and warranted in every respect. Also, a bay mare, "St. Lawrence stock," and bay horse, "Ethan Allen stock," 6 and 7 years old; can trot together in 2:50 or singly in 2:40; warranted sound.

Also, several second-hand buggies, sulky, single and double harness, &c., &c.

The above stock is to be sold without reserve, to close an estate.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.

NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell on TUESDAY, July 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:

1,160 packages Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
8 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
1 case Virginia Leaf Tobacco.

Samples ready on the morning of sale.

For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SONS, Brokers, No. 160 Pearl-st.; or at the office of the Auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the very popular ten-mile mirror Panorama, for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage charges.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DEY, NASSAU AND PEARL STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of George E. Baldwin, executor of Elizabeth Baldwin, deceased:

DEY-ST.—The valuable lot, with the brick building thereon, No. 59 Dey-st., south side, 48 feet west of Greenwich-st. Lot 21.11 front, 22 rear, 76.5 east side, 76.3 west side. Possession immediately.

NASSAU-ST.—The valuable lot No. 113 Nassau-st., running through to Theatre-alley. Sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1870; ground rent $1,000 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25 front, 24.10 rear, by 102.8 south side, and 102.3 north side.

PEARL-ST.—The valuable lot No. 440 Pearl-st., east side, 155 feet north of Madison-st. Sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1883; ground rent $350 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25.1 front, 23.10 rear, 112.6 south side, and 109.9 north side.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 3, 1866.

BY ORDER OF BREVET MAJ.-GEN. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Department of the East, I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., a number of horses no longer required for Government use, viz:

1 Brown Stud (good size)
1 Black Mare, (good for breeding)
1 Bay Horse,
2 Gray Horses, (team)
2 Black Horses, (team)
2 Bay Horses, (team) and 1 Roan Horse.

Terms of sale—cash on delivery. For further particulars apply at the Barracks, or to the undersigned,
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction at this yard, on THURSDAY, July 12, 1866, at 12 M., the following articles, viz.:

5,275 feet new leading and suction leather hose, with and without couplings.

6 lots second-hand leading and suction leather hose without couplings.

70 barrels tallow, 4 bales hogs' hair, a lot of cooking utensils, tools, &c.
EDW. HOOKER,
Terms as usual. Act. Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:

A large Portland-make EXPRESS WAGON, in good order and but little used.

Also an OPEN BOX WAGON, in good order and used a few times.

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS!

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICE.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c., 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTAS, 4-4, ONLY 35c.
Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. TO 15c. ON FLANNELS,
and 25c. to 75 a yard on CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50. UP.
N. B.—Country residents can have samples forwarded by mail for inspection, and can order by express, cash on delivery.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 273 BLEECKER-ST.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, SUNDOWNS AND TURBINS at L. BINN'S immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Great bargains. Cut this out. Splendid real lace bonnets at half price. Sundowns, turbins and bonnets $1 each, worth $3. Great bargains.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; THORoughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 167 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go to the country. For the same call at No. 81 West 33d-st. for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, about seven months in this country, a situation as porter, or in any capacity where he would make himself generally useful; is a good penman and accountant; no objection to the country. Address C. R., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man good working gardener and coachman; wife cook and assist with the washing and ironing; also understands care of milk and butter. Address No. 126 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; understands his business; has good references and willing to make himself useful and work for moderate wages. Call or address HENRY P., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of horses and work in garden; can milk well and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address, for two days, F. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman, who can give undoubted reference from his last employers as to the management of horses; is willing to make himself useful. Address J. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A YOUNG MAN, IN in the country, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands general work; can show the best of reference; none need apply but those who can keep a steady man. Address P. M. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, married without incumbrance; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference given. Address M. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man with a thorough knowledge of his business; can produce first-class City reference. Address H. P., No. 80 West 28th-st., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 76 4th-av., Mr. LANE.

DRUGGISTS—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY qualified, wishes a situation as dispenser in a wholesale or retail drug store. Address M. D., care of Joseph Oliver, No. 43 Cedar-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO TO STATEN Island; will be required to take charge of a valuable horse; the thorough care of the vegetable garden, lawn, &c. One who can come well recommended, and will make himself generally useful, may apply to WILLIAM A. CROLINS, No. 29 Coenties-slip, 12 o'clock this day. Wages $20 per month and board.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED person to take charge of an extensive factory for grinding mineral paints in large quantities. Address Box No. 2,648, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A BANK. ADdress Box No. 1,208 Post-office, with references, stating age and qualifications; salary $1,200. Also an assist teller with some experience, wanted.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMEN AGENTS for light pleasant business at their homes; small capital and large profits. Address S. B. H., No. 116 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL JAPANNER. A steady situation for a competent man. Address WM. R. BENNETT, No. 34 Water-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—BOOK-SEWERS AT THE BRADSTREET PRESS, No. 19 Beekman-st. To competent and quick hands double prices paid.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK. APPLY AT NO. 839 6th-av.

$2,500 TO $3,000 PER YEAR.—A GOOD chance to make money.—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture and sell an article of food, of daily consumption in every family; can be made in the agent's dwelling. It is entirely new; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour; no fitting up to be done. For full particulars address (with stamp inclosed for return) LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

CLERK WANTED—WHO HAS SOME EXperience in business and is willing to make himself useful. Address with reference, O. S. R., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR GENTLEMEN'S furnishing retail department; one acquainted with the business. Address, stating reference and wages wanted, FURNISHING, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—BY THE DAY or week. None need apply unless fully competent to cut and completely make children's and ladies' dresses, at No. 237 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE MARINE SOCIETY OF NEW-York will hold their second quarterly meeting, at the underwriters' rooms, Atlantic Marine Insurance Building, corner Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, July 9, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, NO. 813 BROADWAY,
July 5, 1866.

All persons having knowledge of matters connected with the Street Department of the City of New-York, may call or send their information to the Association every day from 8 A. M. to 6½ P. M.

UNITED STATES
INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIFTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the annual lists, containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations, made and taken within this district, by the Assistant Assessors, for the year 1865, (including licenses expiring May 1, 1867,) will be open at this office for and during the space of *ten days* from the date hereof for examination, and that the Assessor will hear and determine during the space of *ten days* thereafter relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations contained in said annual lists, and said list will be transmitted to the Collector within *ten days* after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals as aforesaid. *But no appeal will be allowed to any party duly assessed after the list has been transmitted to the Collector.*

And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid should be made in writing, and should specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a deduction is requested, and should state the ground or principle of error complained of. DAVID MILLER, Assessor.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 563 BROADWAY, June 30, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.

All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER,
Assessor Seventh District,
New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY, IN CHAMBERS—V. C. MOWAT.—Saturday, the twenty-third day of June, in the thirtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of Our Lord 1866, between GEORGE E. JONES, Plaintiff, and ROBERT McBRIEN and the COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, Defendants. Upon the application of the plaintiff, and it appearing by affidavit that after due diligence the said defendant, ROBERT McBRIEN, cannot be found to be served with an office copy of the bill in this cause, it is ordered that the said defendant, ROBERT McBRIEN, do on or before the eighth day of October next, answer or demur to the said bill; and it is ordered that a copy of this order, together with the notice required by the general orders of this Court, be published in the town of Coburg *World* newspaper, published in the town of Coburg not less than four weeks before the eighth day of October next, and be continued once in each week until the said day, and that a copy of said order be inserted once forthwith in the New-York *Times* newspaper, published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order and of the bill herein, be forthwith served on the wife of the said defendant, Robert McBrien.
(Signed) A. GRANT, Registrar.

ROBERT McBRIEN, take notice that if you do not answer or demur to the bill, pursuant to the above order, the plaintiff may obtain an order to take the bill as confessed against you, and the Court may grant the plaintiff such relief as he may be entitled to on his own showing, and you will not receive any further notice of the future proceedings in the cause.
WM. KERR, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF FULTON.—EDGAR C. WILSON against PHEBE WILSON. Summons for relief; (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Fulton, at his office, in the village of Johnstown, County of Fulton, and State of New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1866, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the village of Gloversville, Fulton County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 22, 1866.
CLARK B. COCHRANE, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp 50 cents, canceled.]
je29—6tlawS*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of, the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—OLIVER L. FERRIS, of the City of New-York, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the late firm of O. L. & A. FERRIS, insolvent debtor—Notice first published June 9, 1866—Creditors to appear before Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to law.
OWEN, GRAY & OWEN, Attorneys for Insolvent,
je9-1aw10wS* No. 72 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,600 tons, 1,600 horse power...19th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power...2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...16th Aug't.

Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 18; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 28; December 13.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III...BOCANDE....SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE....LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELLARD..........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERTPIERRE..Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE......Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine...$80
Steerage, with superior fare...40
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to ——, Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, ——, New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,456	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, July 7
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY, July 14
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK..........SATURDAY, July 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, July 7.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, August 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADWELL, from New-York, August 11.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, July 7, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodation for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin.........$132 50 | Second cabin.........$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY......July 7
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY......July 14
ETNA..........SATURDAY......July 21
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......July 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY......Aug. 4

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

TRIPOLI..........WEDNESDAY, July 11.
ALLEPPO..........WEDNESDAY, July 18.
MARATHON..........WEDNESDAY, July 25.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, E. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, July 18, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
SATURDAY, July 21,
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,

On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, Capt. W. L. MERRY, due at San Francisco Aug. 12.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 11, from the Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

Shippers are notified that we shall not be prepared to receive freight for this ship until the morning of the SIXTH OF JULY.

For further particulars inquire at our office, on Company's pier, and No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship,
RAPIDAN,
W. B. EATON, Commander,
Will leave for the above ports on FRIDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

"PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS"
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship
GUSSIE TELFAIR,
Capt. B. C. DEAN,

Is loading at Pier No. 12 North River. Sails SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of drayage by Cape Fear steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR LINE.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
The elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA,
M. B. CROWELL, Commander,

is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 7, at 3 P. M. Freight received up to 2 o'clock.
Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage..........$20
The favorite passenger steamship
FLAMBEAU, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PIONEER LINE.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 7.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 7, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, the 7th, at 12 M.
For freight or passage, having most superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
RALEIGH follows on the 19th.
Agents at New-Orleans: JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

The largest warerooms in the United States, Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway, extending through to Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st., covering an area of 23,000 square feet. Entrance No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

Great reduction in prices. 800 carriages, all styles and qualities, at the very lowest prices.
1,000 sets harness, from $20 to $350.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY STYLISH SORREL horses, 15½ hands, 7 and 8 years old; warranted sound and gentle in every respect; also a handsome open barouche, made by Lawrence, in good order; a fine double set of harness, and a French coupe, made by Binder, of Paris. The whole will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going to Europe. To be seen at private stable, No. 135 East 31st-st.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE—ONE TEAM 15 hands, trot in 2:45; one team 16 hands, suitable for family or saddle use, very stylish; one fine 16-hand horse, suitable for family, buggy or saddle use, trot in 3:30; price $1,000. Apply at No. 638 Broadway, or at stable No. 268 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES—ONE large roomy barouche, City made, in good order; one light brett, made by Brewster & Baldwin, but little used; These carriages will be sold by MINER & SOMERVILLE, at their Auction Rooms, in Nassau-st., THIS DAY, at noon.

AT NO. 47 CEDAR-ST.—CARRIAGES, HARNess, saddles, &c. A large assortment of first-class work 25 per cent. below Broadway prices. Some great bargains. ROSS & TUFTS.

HORSES FOR SALE—TWO FINE DARK gray mares, 6 and 7 years old, 15½ hands. One large dark brown coupe horse, 16½ hands, 7 years; first-class horses and fast. Apply at No. 24 West 13th-st.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles and bridles, cheap for cash, at No. 59 Cedar-st. TAYLOR & HICKS.

SADDLES.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, ONE good second-hand lady's at $20, at No. 57 33d-st., near Broadway. Cheap.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT Doctress and Business Medium, has returned to her old office, No. 310 3d-av., near 25th-st., where she will again astonish all who visit her by telling names, describing friends, pointing out diseases, &c., that no one else has ever done. Ladies $1.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MAN 31 YEARS OLD, TOLERABLY good-looking, of a good family, having a good education, and property to the amount of $125,000, wishes to marry a good-looking, intelligent and amiable lady of suitable age, with a fortune equal to his own. Best references given and required. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 921 Peoria, Ill.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN McNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after July 2, fare 25 cents; freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. JULY.	LEAVE RED BANK. JULY.
Sunday, 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, 1, at 5 P. M.
Monday, 2, at 7 A. M.	Monday, 2, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 3, at 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 3, at 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 4, at 8 A. M.	Wednesday, 4, at 12 M.
Thursday, 5, at 9 A. M.	Thursday, 5, at 12½ P. M.
Friday, 6, at 10 A. M.	Friday, 6, at 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 7, at 12 M.	Saturday, 7, at 3½ P. M.
Sunday, 8, at 9 A. M.	Sunday, 8, at 3½ P. M.
Monday, 9, at 1 P. M.	Monday, 9, at 4½ P. M.

Cards in *The New-York Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies', druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st., and at Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr.'s, printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, June 29, 4 P.M.	Friday, June 29, 7 A.M.
Saturday, 30, 4½ P.M.	Saturday, 30, 7½ A.M.
Sunday, July 1, 7½ A.M.	Saturday, 30, 7½ P.M.
Sunday, 1, 7 P.M.	Sunday, July 1, 3½ P.M.
Tuesday, 3, 8 A.M.	Monday, 2, 7 A.M.
Wednesday, 4, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, 3, 11½ A.M.
Thursday, 5, 9 A.M.	Wednesday, 4, 12½ P.M.
Friday, 6, 10 A.M.	Thursday, 5, 1 P.M.
Saturday, 7, 1 P.M.	Friday, 6, 2 P.M.
Sunday, 8, 9 A.M.	Saturday, 7, 4 P.M.
	Sunday, 8, 3½ P.M.

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

Time-tables may be found in the New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; Case's Market, 3d-av., corner 18th-st.; J. Vantine, No. 2 Dey-st.; J. D. Hall's fruit-store, No. 74 Vesey-st., and H. Croker, printer, No. 272 Greenwich-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Saratoga	3 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOS. COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock; landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR ALBANY AND TROY direct, the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., Sunday, July 8, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Returning leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9¼, 12¼, 3½.
Dey-st.—9½, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FERRY-BOAT FOR SALE.—FERRY-BOAT "EXCHANGE," of the Wall-st. Ferry; 140 feet long by 30 feet beam and 11 feet hold; inclined engine, 36-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid low-pressure passenger steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE will sail the following days, on grand pleasure excursions to the Upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., and Detroit the following day, at 10 P. M.:

NORTHERN LIGHT,	LAC LA BELLE,
Capt. M. H. MURCH.	Capt. JOHN SPALDING.
TUESDAY, July 10 and 24.	TUESDAY, July 3, 17 and 31.
TUESDAY, Aug. 7 and 21.	TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 28.

Rooms can be secured for any of the trips, or further information obtained, by addressing
ROBERT HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M.
Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office Pier No. 19 North River.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 11 East 38th-st., on the night of June 11, a GOLD LEVER WATCH, with gold dial, made by John B. Cross, London, and believed to be No. 2,084. Also, at same time, a GOLD CHAIN, SEAL and KEY, with cross-bar. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked on return of same to JOSEPH STUART, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

$50 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD, and no questions asked, will be paid for the return of a cat-rigged SAIL-BOAT, taken from Yonkers on Sunday, 1st inst; was painted, black hull, light yellow deck; had gilt ball at masthead, and the name "Oasis" painted on tin, on stern. H. F. BREVOORT, Yonkers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address A. H. C. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED, BY A gentleman and wife, in a respectable family. No answers will be noticed unless stating location and terms. Address BOARD, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single room; less to gentlemen rooming together, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Also lodgings 50 cents and upward.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT COLESVILLE, N. J., on the Hackensack River, 1½ miles from Hackensack; good boating, bathing, fishing and hunting; about 11 miles from Chambers-st. depot, New-York; seven trains per day, with good convenience to and from the station; beautiful scenery, and healthy location. For reference and terms apply to G. BORSHARD, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., second floor, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MOUNT KISCO, Westchester County, N. Y.; 10 minutes' walk from depot and 1½ hours from City by Harlem Railroad; large house; rooms pleasant and well ventilated; beautiful and healthy location; churches, drives, hunting, fishing, &c. Apply to JACKSON HYATT, Mount Kisco, or at the carpet store, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NYACK, WILLOW-PLACE.—A few choice rooms, with a good table; riding, bathing, fine scenery, fruit and vegetables on the place. Reference: C. O. PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway, or R. T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st., or of Mrs. BARBER, Crowen's Place, Nyack.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES DESIRING board will find good accommodations, pleasantly located, within easy access of the City; a short drive from Long Branch. Good salt-water bathing, fishing, &c. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR THE CATSKILL Mountains, at Palenville, N. Y.; one of the most desirable places in the country; terms moderate. For full particulars, apply at the Board Exchange, No. 532 Broadway; or address P. HAWVER, Palenville, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR 15 OR 20 PERSONS in a large farm-house, pleasantly situated at Northville, Long Island, near Riverhead; farm joins the Sound; plenty of fruit, vegetables, &c.; terms $7 per week. Address S. BENJAMIN, Success Post-office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family; the house is well shaded and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, or JAMES S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A pleasantly situated farm-house, well shaded and healthy. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IN A FARM-house among the mountains; Hudson or Harlem Railroad. Address, with full particulars, C. W., *Times* Office, Box No. 174.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a farm-house (with the additional luxury of pure mountain air,) 2½ miles from Sufferns Depot, New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of H. HOLMAN, 367 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE FINEST LOCAtion in Orange, N. J., the second story, including two front rooms, opposite Grace Church. Apply at No. 2 South-st., or on the premises, Main-st., Orange.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE SECURED in a private family on the banks of the Hudson, 38 miles from this City. Inquire of H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A family of five, (at a farm-house preferred,) on the Hudson. Address E. C. HUMBERT, No. 18 Wall-st.

SUMMER BOARD.—BOARDERS WILL BE received in the Ladies' Boarding Hall of the Oneida Seminary, at Oneida, N. Y., from July 14 to Sept 3, (the Summer vacation.) Pleasant, well-ventilated rooms and parlors, and grounds extensive; location quiet and delightful, and ten minutes' walk from New-York Central Railroad station, and from express, telegraph, post and livery offices. Apply to Mrs. SARAH M. HOWES, Oneida, N. Y.

A FEW VACANT ROOMS LEFT.—PERSONS wanting board in the country can be accommodated at Katonah; one hour and a half ride from the City on Harlem road; the hills and scenery of this place, with its lakes and drives, renders it one of the most delightful places around New-York. Refer to R. J. BOTTIMORE, No. 229 Fulton-st., or address J. B. WHITLOCK, Katonah.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. This house has large, shady lawns, is very private, and well adapted to the comfort of good class families. Apply as above, or to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families wishing board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations, immediately, in the large farm-house of the late Charles Underhill; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

OAK PARK.—THIS BEAUTIFUL MANSION, situated near Tarrytown, and standing in its own park, is now open for the reception of guests. Mountain air, modern improvements, liberal table. Particulars of R. BARNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., or of CHAS. DE REVERE, News-agent, Tarrytown.

THREE OR FOUR DESIRABLE ROOMS with good board may be had in a handsome cottage residence, pleasantly located, near Newark; convenient to depot and within an hour of City Hall. Inquire of JOSEPH FOSTER, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

GREENWICH, CONN.—DESIRABLE BOARD for a family or four adults may be obtained at a fine old homestead; high elevation, near the water and depot, and perfectly healthy; references exchanged. Address R. S., No. 18 Roade-st., up-stairs.

BOARD IN A HEALTHY AND PLEASANT location on New-York Bay, 25 minutes by Central Railroad from Liberty-st.; dummy cars from Jersey City; boating, fishing and salt-water bathing at the door. Mrs. CONNER, Salterville, N. J.

MOORE'S FARM-HOUSE, ON MANHASSET BAY, L. I., has accommodations for one family. Apply to SAM. T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st.

AT YONKERS—A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM, fronting the river, to let, with board; good shade, boating and bathing; convenient to boats and cars. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOHEGAN Lake, is now open. A few more families can find accommodations by early application. Address WALTER R. JONES.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.
AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,

is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

SEASIDE BOARDING AND BATHING—At West Hampton, L. I., seven miles from the railroad at Riverhead and sixty miles from New-York, I have just finished a new house for Summer seaside boarding; the rooms are commodious; the house is within a few minutes' walk of the ocean, where the bathing and fishing are unsurpassed; orchards and groves afford shade for croquet and other games; no cooler spot can be found; persons will find it desirable to bring thick clothing for morning and evening: cars leave James-slip, New-York, and South Ferry, Brooklyn, about 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and persons addressing me will be met on arrival of the trains at Riverhead.
MORT. D. HOWELL.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

SAVIN ROCK HOUSE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL Summer resort, located immediately on Long Island Sound, and four miles from New-Haven, is now open for the reception of visitors. The salt water bathing, boating, fishing and the drives are unsurpassed. Stages leave New-Haven depot. A. W. RENSHAW, Proprietor, West Haven, Conn.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island, only a few moments' walk to the water; splendid sea bathing; fishing unexcelled; steamboats from Piers Nos. 38 and 43 East River, at 6 o'clock P. M., direct for the house; terms reasonable.
M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.
THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.
B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE NEWLY OPENED FAMILY HOTEL of Mme. TETE, No. 9 Cité du Retiro, rue Boissy d'Anglas, and No. 30 faub. St. Honoré, in the finest quarter of Paris, close to the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, combines with every comfort an excellent table at a moderate price.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COMMISSION BUSINESS—A PERSON OF experience and position would like to put $75,000 to $100,000 capital into a well established domestic commission house, whose business could be extended by additional means. None but parties of the highest respectability need apply. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE TO MANUFACTURERS—Half of the patents in a portable steam cooking apparatus; also, a hop extracter and condenser, and a chemical extracter and displacer; also, a pocket rule and calipers. Address PATENTS, ***, New-York Post-office.

$10,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for real estate, a large champagne factory, the oldest, best known and best equipped. Terms easy. Address CHAMPAGNE, Box No. 3,762.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF OF A VALUABLE patent, needed in every family; fine chance; small capital. Address S. B. H., No. 116 Nassau-st., Room 2.

PARTIES HAVING A LEGITIMATE established business, and desiring a partner with $1,000, are invited to address Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
AN IMMENSE BILL FOR
SATURDAY, July 7, 1866.
Twenty-fourth night of the engagement of
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in
TWO OF HIS GREATEST HIBERNIAN IMPERSONATIONS.

The performance will commence with the interesting Hibernian picture of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
RAGGED PAT..........MR. DAN BRYANT
With song, "Paddy's the Boy," and an Irish reel.
Dan O'Carolan..........Mr. Chas. Fisher
Judy O'Trot..........Mrs. John Sefton
To conclude with the great Bryant specialty, the successful adaptation, by Mr. W. R. Floyd, of
HANDY ANDY.
HANDY ANDY..........MR. DAN BRYANT
With song, "Finnigan Wake," and an Irish jig.
Oonah Rooney, with song..........Miss Rosa Cooke
On MONDAY will be presented Lover's famous drama in three acts, entitled
RORY O'MORE,
with appropriate scenery and accessories, and an unexceptionable cast, including
MR. DAN BRYANT....as....RORY O'MORE
Mr. W. R. Floyd....as....De Welskein
Mr. Chas. Fisher....as....Soldering Solomon
Mr. Geo. Holland....as....Scrubbs
Miss Rosa Cooke....as....Kathleen

CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
Signor G. CHIARINI..........Director of Amusements
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
At 10½ A. M.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SECOND WEEK OF SUMMER SEASON.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
SIGNOR G. CHIARINI'S SPANISH CIRCUS.
The marvelous Ethiopian Pupils,
BELEN and TEODORO CUBA,
in new and thrilling Bareback Equestrian Acts.
SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,
the Dashing Bareback Rider, and the Great Troupe of Unequaled Artists in original and novel specialties, entirely new in this country.
Extraordinary displays of animal sagacity by
SIG. CHIARINI'S TRAINED HORSES and PONIES.
NEW ARTISTES AND NEW SENSATIONS.

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THE BRADBURY
PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same.

The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

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No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Also, the Mason & Hamlin Portable Organs. Forty-five different styles. Prices, $75 to $1,000 each.

M. & H. have been awarded fifty-two highest premiums for important improvements and general superiority in this class of instruments.

They invite the closest scrutiny and comparison of their work by the best judges, and are gratified that they can refer with confidence to nearly every organist of note in the City for testimony to its superiority.

Second-hand Melodeons and Organs, of American and foreign manufacture, at low prices. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

THE ARION PIANO-FORTE.—MANNER & CO., No. 187 Bowery, are now prepared to furnish at retail or to the trade, their various styles of grand, square and upright Arion piano-fortes, with their new scales and all recent improvements. These pianos are constructed of the best selected and thoroughly-seasoned material, and are warranted in every respect equal to the best manufactured. Pianos made to order, with any style of case desired. Old pianos taken in exchange and to rent. Manufactory and warerooms No. 187 Bowery, near Delancey-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
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MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

FREE CONSULTATION.
DR. A. ROSENBERG,

Who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 54 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other man or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, and can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL, UNDER THE exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the radical cure of Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Varicocele, Hernia, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 8 and 9, and 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 evenings. A lecture on the immediate Cure of Stricture, addressed to his surgical pupils by Dr. Price 10 cents. Apply to EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121.

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DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotence, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾.
A romantic Military Drama entitled
SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER,
in which the popular actor,
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
will appear, together with the
ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
To be seen at all hours the
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
CAROLINA TWINS,
Although inseparably joined their individual movements are easy and graceful. They are lively and vivacious, and are pronounced by all who have seen them as the
GREATEST CURIOSITIES IN THE WORLD.
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT-DRUMMER.
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 5 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
GIANTESS, FIVE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE from HONG KONG,
MAMMOTH OX "REUNION,"
largest ever exhibited in America.
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES.
A splendid specimen of a
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
MEXICAN HORNED-FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES.
PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Monday, July 9.—OPENING OF SUMMER SEASON.
G. L. FOX'S GRAND COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY will appear.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON AT 4½, EVENING AT 8.
TWO TWO TWO TWO
OF
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME FOR EACH CONCERT.
During unfavorable weather the Concert will be given in the large and elegant Hall.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

FALK'S BELVEDERE LION PARK,
8th-av. and 110th-st. Entrance for carriages 110th-st.
THIS SATURDAY, July 7, 1866,
GRAND ORCHESTRA CONCERT, to begin at 4 o'clock P. M., under the direction of
Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
Among other pieces, the following beautiful and favorite morceaux will be performed:
Grand March..........W. Candidus.
Selection l'Africaine..........Meyerbeer.
Overture, Huguenots..........Meyerbeer.
Finale..........Crispino e la Comare.
Potpourri..........Der lustige Zuckerbacker.
ADMISSION FREE. ADMISSION FREE.
Refreshments of the greatest variety and choice quality.

PROF. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
DETACHED BALLOON VOYAGE
at 4 P. M. this day.

PROF. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
CENTRAL PARK.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING. BALLOON ASCENSIONS. Prices—Gentlemen, $3; Ladies, $2. Evening, $2 and $1.
HARRY LESLIE,
The HERO OF NIAGARA, in his wonderful feats. Concert at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M., by
HOFFMAN'S FULL BAND.
N.B.—READ THE BALLOON PICTORIAL. SEE OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROF. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
There will be a CONCERT TO-NIGHT and GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
SACRED CONCERT SUNDAY,
at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M.
Admission only 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
(late Mrs. G. Anthon Callender's)
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER
INSTITUTE.
REV. A. FLACK, PRINC.
CLAVERACK, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AN INSTRUCTOR OF MORE THAN six years' experience in a first-class college will prepare a class of six pupils for college; $125 for term of 36 weeks. For particulars and references, address TEACHER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, until July 21.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—23 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE RAILROAD LINE.
Change of hours.

On and after Monday, July 9, the new and splendid steamer WILLIAM COOK will leave the south side of pier at the foot of Barclay-st. daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1, North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning, the Baggage and Way Line will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point and Highland stations.

The Express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express train run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, on every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:12 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
John H. Selwyn..........Acting Manager
ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS
of Miss Braddon's beautiful romance
of
AURORA FLOYD,
with its excellent situations and
FINE CAST OF CHARACTERS.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1866.
Last appearance but one of
MRS. EMILY JORDAN....as....AURORA FLOYD
and
MR. FRANK LAWLER....as....JOHN MELLISH
Last night but one of
AURORA FLOYD.
Mrs. EMILY JORDAN..........AURORA FLOYD
FRANK LAWLER....as....John Mellish
Miss KATE NEWTON....as....Lucy Floyd
Mrs. SAUNDERS....as....Mrs. Powell
Mrs. H. BLAND....as....Mrs. Archibald Floyd
GEORGE H. CLARKE....as....Capt. Talbot Bulstrode
A. W. FENNO....as....Archibald Floyd
W. H. WALLIS....as....Capt. Samuel Prodder
J. M. WARD....as....Steve Hargraves
J. E. WHITING....as....James Conyers
JAMES T. WARD....as....Matthew Harrison
C. H. ROCKWELL....as....Lieut. Maiden
E. T. SINCLAIR....as....Grimstone
In active preparation,
Boucicault's great drama of the OCTOROON.

WINTER GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
OF JOHN BROUGHAM'S
GREAT EXTRAVAGANZA,
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
with its beautiful scenery, costumes, &c.
JOHN BROUGHAM as POWHATAN.
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE as POCAHONTAS.
Previous to which will be presented, for the
LAST TIME,
the comedy entitled
THE NERVOUS MAN,
AND THE MAN OF NERVE.
JOHN BROUGHAM as McSHANE.
MONDAY, July 9, will be presented, with new scenery by Witham & Hillyard, new costumes, new jokes, new songs, John Brougham's great extravaganza, entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
JOHN BROUGHAM as COLUMBUS.
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE as COLUMBIA.
MR. J. C. DUNN as KING FERDINAND.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OVERTURE AT 8.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CELEBRATED RAVELS.
Gabriel Ravel, Francois Ravel and Antoine Ravel, Young America, the Martinettis, &c., &c.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, July 7, 1866, will be presented for positively the last time, the Grand Fairy Trick Pantomime, entitled the
GOLDEN EGG,
in which ANTOINE RAVEL will sustain the principal characters. After which will be produced the beautiful Spanish Ballet of
ROSE DE VALENCE.
Will likewise be presented, for positively the last time, the interesting pantomime of
JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE TRAPEZE.
The entertainments embracing all the Ravels, the principal dances, &c., &c.
MONDAY, July 9, 1866—first night of the pantomime of RAOUL, the ballet of PERDITA, and other great novelties.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
S. S. SANDFORD'S CELEBRATED MINSTRELS
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,
THE BRASS BAND AND KEYSTONE BOYS, BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS and DANCES.
Change of programme every night.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sheridan Corbyn..........Manager.
THIRD WEEK
of the Wonderful Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes
THE BUISLAY FAMILY,
when will be presented for the first time in the Atlantic States, the extraordinary feat of equilibrium, called the
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN.
invented and executed by
MONS. ETIENNE BUISLAY.
First appearance here of the charming and accomplished danseuse and tight-rope performer,
SENORITA ROSITA.
First nights of the magnificent tableaux, entitled the
BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS,
THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS.
First appearance here of
MONS. HENRI AGOUST.
By universal desire, the Buislay Brothers will repeat their
THRILLING NIAGARA LEAP.
Wonderful feats on the
HORIZONTAL BARS AND THE GIANT SWING.
To conclude with the comic ballet pantomime entitled
WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY THE MICE WILL PLAY.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON and Mr. THEODORE MOSS respectfully beg to announce a series of
MISCELLANEOUS AND SACRED CONCERTS,
to take place at the above elegant establishment every
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EVENING
during the season, commencing on the
7TH AND 8TH OF JULY, 1866.
The following artists will appear in a new and brilliant programme:
Miss KATE McDONALD, Soprano.
Mlle. MATILDA TOEDT, Violinist,
(Pupil of Mr. Henry Appy.)
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone, and Mr.
G. W. MORGAN, the celebrated Organist and Pianist.
Messrs. Steinway & Sons' Grand Piano and Mason & Hamlin's Organ will be used on each occasion. Tickets $1. For sale at the Stetson House. Doors open at 8 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8½ o'clock.

ELM PARK,
8th-av., corner of 92d-st.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 7, 1866.
In consequence of the great success that attended the First Aeronautic Ascent
of
MONS. AUGUSTE BUISLAY
with his wonderful
MONGOLFIER, or FIRE BALLOON,
He will make a Second
VOYAGE TO THE CLOUDS,
when he will execute a variety of daring evolutions, suspended to a
SLENDER TRAPEZE.
Many would-be gymnastic aeronauts announce a variety of wonders to be performed in mid-air, but Mons. BUISLAY is the only aeronaut who
EXECUTES THEM
without the aid of retarding ropes, or even a car. Mons. BUISLAY'S balloon is, when cut loose, entirely at the mercy of the elements, and is pronounced the
WONDER OF THE WORLD.
During the afternoon the wonderful
BUISLAY FAMILY
will appear, performing a variety of
MOST STARTLING ACTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAUURDAY 3 P. M. MOVEMENT.

The public are respectfully informed that the merchants on Broadway and Canal-st., have decided to close their stores at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, during July and August. It is therefore desirable that all ladies will make their purchases previous to that hour.
WM. JOHNSTON, JR., Secretary.

BRAZILIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Messrs. H. M. LANE & CO., Commission Merchants and dealers in American Machinery and Wares, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, respectfully inform the manufacturers, merchants, inventors, &c., of the United States, that they will receive assignments of packages intended for the National Exhibition to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, October, 1866; and having special facilities for exhibiting American manufactures, will give every attention to their proper disposition in the exhibiting building. For particulars address their representative in New-York, M. O. C. JAMES, Box 6,001 Post-office.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 6, 1866.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.—The City of Portland, Maine, has been visited by a most destructive fire. Thousands of her people have been left destitute and homeless. Their necessities are most pressing, and the citizens of New-York owe it to their own good name to come promptly to their relief. The local authorities have no power under the laws to make contributions. They must be made by individuals.

If there are any who desire to contribute at once, their offerings, if sent to me, will be immediately forwarded to the Mayor of Portland for distribution.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the rearrest of one ERNEST SUREAU LAMIRANDE, who escaped from the custody of a deputy marshal of the United States on the 3d of July instant. He is of a dark, bilious complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slight build, very dark eyes, black hair, slightly touched with gray; had one tooth decayed and partly broken on left side of upper jaw; wore a full beard at the time of his escape, and was dressed in black. Speaks no English. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

A. J. FOWLER, A RESIDENT OF 30 years in Texas, tenders his services as agent for merchants of New-York in Texas trade. Refer to Watts, Given & Co., New-York. Address J. W. & T. P. GILLIAN, Houston, Texas.

THE MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS' AGENCY, to aid the introduction and establish the sale of such articles as may have claim to superior quality, cheapness or novelty. Address J. C. FELLOWS, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 22, New-York.

$80.—UNION MOWING MACHINES—IN perfect order, warranted to cut as well as any machine, salt or fresh grass. Sold to close a partnership. BENJ. HAINES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LADIES' AND Gents' cast-off clothing for cash. Address CLOTHING, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

CATAWBA WINE, 1862, 1863, AND 1865 vintages, at lower prices than at any other house. No. 301 Broadway. H. T. DEWEY.

PLATFORM SCALE FOR SALE CHEAP, weighs 3,000 pounds, at YOUNG & CO.'S store No. 179 Reade-st.

ROUND ABOUT THE CITY.

Resorts of Pleasure and Health, and How to Reach Them—Brief Sketches for the Benefit of the Ignorant at Home and of Intelligent Strangers—The Pleasant Places of Staten and Long Islands, Jersey and Manhattan.

The information contained in the following article, although especially given for the benefit of our country friends who choose this time of cheap excursion travel to visit New-York City and its surroundings, will doubtless be found useful to our City readers, who, although posted in a general way as to what is to be had in the way of suburban pleasure, are frequently at a loss as to how to reach it with as little delay and at the least possible expense.

There are very many among us who can neither afford the outlay of time or money necessary to transport us to the many tempting Summer haunts of those more fortunate in this regard. With this consideration in view, to know how to dispose of an occasional holiday to the best advantage is a matter of some importance to those who are rarely blessed with gifts of this kind, and it is hoped that the following sketch detailing those points of interest, within an hour or so's journey from the heart of the City, and get-at-able by the outlay of a few pennies only, will be of service.

By very many people holidays are frittered away and lost from indecision due to the vagueness of their information as to what is readily available or in overrating the difficulties to be surmounted *en transit*. To all these we advise the clipping out of the following items to be placed within their reach for ready reference.

CENTRAL PARK.

Central Park, now the pride and boast of New-Yorkers of every age and color, demands but little description at our hands on their account. Young and old, they have watched it from its inception but a few short years ago, rejoicing year by year in the marvelous development of its beauty. But something may be said for the benefit of those who see it rarely to whom it may happen that it grows out of their knowing, and for those who, strangers to the City have, yet to make its first acquaintance.

Taking the City Hall and its neighborhood for our starting point, the Park is reachable within three blocks by the cars of the Third-avenue Line, and by those of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth, from the Astor House direct, and by the Belt Railroad along the East and North Rivers—touching at all the ferries.

The prominent points of interest then (we can only name them, not describe them) are: The menagerie, the Gallery of Sculpture, the Marble Arch, the Mall, Music, Pavilion and the Terrace, the central and upper and lower lakes, the Ramble, the Cave, the Aqueducts, Schiller's monument, the Bridge of Flowers, the drive, the fountains, and a thousand minor points, all in their way prolific of enjoyment. Forty-two miles of paths sufficiently unlike each other in surroundings afford a panorama not to be exhausted in a day by the most vigorous pedestrian. The southern end of the Park, being that first laid out and cultivated, and containing the more important architectural structures, is most frequented by the many, but to those whose *penchant* leans rather toward natural than artistic beauty, the northern end will be found the most attractive. The grounds there abound in spots sufficiently picturesque to reward the visitor amply for his long stroll. The natural undulations of the surface have been taken advantage of, not destroyed by the levelling pick and shovel, and trees of many years growth, tenements of the place long before the days of Park Commissioners, lend delightful shade from the sun's rays, a shelter which is to be found at the nearer end of the Park under an archway only, the trees being too young to contribute much comfort in this way. At the southern end, the Casino, near the Central Lake, so called, is available to the hungry and the thirsty, and at the northern end, the restaurant known as "St. Vincents." As these restaurants are both under the direct inspection of the Commissioners and subject to rules laid down for them, that which is provided is of good quality, and neither the distance from like accommodation nor their exclusive right of sale in the Park is taken advantage of. At St. Vincents the accommodation is ample, parties of visitors being supplied with exclusive rooms, dinners to order, &c., thus enabling strangers who visit the Park to make a day of it there, the only way for those who wish to bring a comprehensive memory of its beauties away with them.

The Park is reached, by those crossing from Long Island, most readily by the "Belt Railroad," which touches at all the Brooklyn ferries, and at the southern gate of the Park. The fare on this line, as on all the others before named, is six cents.

JONES' WOOD.

Jones' Wood has long been a place of popular resort, especially for our German fellow-citizens, being their grand rendezvous on all pic-nic-ian occasions and on the celebration of the anniversaries of their national fête days. Many of the trees in this Park are of venerable age and goodly growth, and present inviting resting places to the foot-weary and the City-weary, who have run away with their boys and girls from the noise and the dust for an hour or two, with something good to eat in a basket or a bundle. Besides the shade there are other attractions. Whirligigs, merry-go-rounds, swings, hobby-horses, &c., for the youngsters; dancing pavilions for those of larger growth, and pleasant seats overlooking the river, which forms the eastern boundary of the Wood, where less vigorous human nature may smoke its pipe in peace and cultivate the imagination by "pouring flasks of Rhenish down," or by the less expensive, if no less voluminous method in which lager is the agent.

The Wood is reached by the cars of all the avenues which extend as far as Sixty-second-street, at the eastern extremity of which is the entrance gate. It is of course most readily accessible by the cars of the Third-avenue from City Hall, or those of Second-avenue starting from Peck-slip.

ELM PARK.

Elm Park, a place of considerable resort, is situated on the Eighth-avenue, corner of Ninety-second-street. It is the theatre for the performances of acrobatic and other wonders from time to time, and is reached in about sixty minutes from the City Hall. Fare seven cents.

Landmann's Park and Hamilton Park are of a like character, and on the line of the Third-avenue Railroad. Terrace Gardens are also on the Third-avenue. Same car fare.

HARLEM.

Harlem is reached by the Second and Third avenue lines in eighty minutes, fare seven cents; and by boat from Peck-slip during the Summer months, every second hour, fare ten cents. From this point cars leave for Manhattanville, Morrisania and other quiet villages, most enjoyable places in hot weather, having their peculiar features of local interest always. From Harlem a river steamboat during the Summer months sails hourly for

HIGH BRIDGE.

This is beyond question the pleasantest Summer resort within ten miles of the City. Its scenery is varied, the river here and there being overlooked by lofty bluffs well wooded to their summit. The bridge itself is quite a feature in the landscape, being a work of great architectural strength and beauty. To those curious in hydrostatic matters an opportunity is here afforded to become familiar with the immediate source of the water supply to one of the largest cities in the world. The new aqueduct in process of construction on the high land looking down on the southeast end of the bridge, and the tower, 176 feet high, about to be erected near it, will add to the attractions of the place. Here there are hotels and restaurants at will, and shady walks *ad libitum*, and boats for hire for the so-inclined.

The steamboat fare is ten cents, which makes the return trip from City Hall but thirty-five cents, or forty cents by steamboat from Peck-slip. Great value for little money.

JERSEY.

Jersey presents among its attractions to be got at within an hour, the illustrious City of Hoboken, famous for bouquets and beer. The Elysian Fields, with their soft, green banks sloping to the water's edge, where it is grateful to one's feelings to lie under the shadow of an ancient chestnut and watch the incessant race of crafts of every shape and size up or down the noble Hudson; the floating palaces on their way to Albany, the busy tugs, the slower moving coasters, the graceful yachts of the clubs, the fishing-boats of the industrious trowlers, and the crowded yawls with their "merrie companie" disporting themselves with alternate song and joke, and the accompanying music and laughter.

Hoboken is reached by the ferry so named at foot of Pier No. 29 North River, or at Piers Nos. 41 and 53 by the Canal-street Ferry, and by the Christopher-street. Fare three cents. The Elysian Fields are within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, Jersey side.

Weehawken and Fort Lee are also within an hour of the City, and are situated on the river's bank above Hoboken, and are reached by ferry-boat. On the river road to Weehawken, and very near the toll-gate, is the famous dueling ground where Hamilton fell by the pistol of Burr. The monument which once indicated the spot where Hamilton fell has long since disappeared.

LONG ISLAND.

Long Island presents many attractions within easy reach. Crossing over either Catharine, Fulton, South or Hamilton Ferries, at an outlay of two cents, brings you to the Greenwood cars, and these, for six cents more, to the beautiful cemetery of that name in forty minutes. Greenwood Cemetery must be seen, that its melancholy beauties may be appreciated. Abounding in monuments of rare beauty, on many of which large sums of money have been expended, a description of these or their surroundings would be impossible in the limited space available.

One of these, however, the visitor should not fail to see—it is that of Charlotte Canda, a young lady accidentally killed when out driving on her birth-day. It is said that her bereaved father, whose only child she was, expended her whole fortune on this monument to her memory.

Those who give a day to Greenwood will conclude it to be a well-spent one. Visits of this kind do us good. The memories we bring away are unwritten sermons suggesting unspoken thoughts which chasten us imperceptibly, and often aid in the profitable re-shaping of our lives.

BAY RIDGE.

Two miles further on the same avenue brings you within five minutes walk of Bay-Ridge—that portion of Long Island shore which lies immediately opposite Staten Island. The shady stroll along the bay here is most enjoyable and refreshing, and there is no better place to enjoy a pic-nic quietly with a few friends, or to bring one's wife and little ones to of an afternoon, if he be so blest with nature's gifts as to have these household gods and goddesses.

FORT HAMILTON.

Three miles still further south, following the Hamilton-avenue line, Fort Hamilton is reached, about ten miles distant from Fulton Ferry, or 80 minutes' ride. The visit to the fort alone will well repay the labor of the journey and the ten cent car fare. But in addition to this there is the fine view of the outer bay, the Horseshoe, Sandy Hook in the distance, the forts on the other side of the Narrows, and Fort Lafayette lying gloomily at your feet, suggestive of all its lately earned claims to a place in history. Here the sea-breeze, if there be any, reaches you uninterrupted, and the waves make music among the rocks or upon the sand beneath you. A mile or so below the fort those who wish it may enjoy a bath, afar from the eyes of the curious or the wicked batons of policemen.

CONEY ISLAND.

This popular bathing place, popular only on account of its being easily accessible, is reached by steam cars which connect with those which stop at Greenwood, and the journey thereto is made within two hours from the City Hall. The round trip costs forty-five cents. Coney Island is not enjoyable in hot weather when the sun shines. There is no natural shade there whatever. In the early mornings and the afternoons it is of course cooler than in the City, and the strand is good to walk or ride upon, and the water as free of impurities as can be expected so near New-York. It is certainly much resorted to, and many efforts have been made to talk and write it into universal favor, but whatever popularity it has it owes less to either these efforts or its own merits than to the fact that it is the only place within the reach of the many who love sea-bathing and can't afford to go further to a better place. The restaurant accommodation is of the worst description and at the highest rates. Clams are the only diet within reach of the economical. Bath and other pleasant villages may be stopped at *en route* to Coney Island, and are said to be more enjoyable. The island can also be reached by boat from piers 4 and 20. Fare 20 cents.

ASTORIA.

Astoria a beautiful wooded village, a happy resort for those who love country lanes, real sweet milk and other relics of the good old times, can be reached by the ferry from foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East-River, or by the Harlem boat which goes every second hour from Peckslip, near Fulton Ferry. Fare 10 cents.

CALVARY CEMETERY.

The new burying ground of the Roman Catholics, distant three miles from East River and northeast of Williamsburgh, is rapidly growing into the beauty peculiar to these suburban resting places of the beloved dead. This Cemetery is reached by cars connecting with the ferry from Peck-slip to Grand-street, Williamsburgh, or more direct from the ferry leaving foot of Thirty-fourth-street. Fare 15 cents through to the Cemetery gate.

Evergreen Cemetery at East New-York, is at about the same distance, and is easiest reached by cars from South Ferry.

STATEN ISLAND.

Staten Island is, perhaps, more popular than any other of the readily-available places of enjoyment around our City, and is deservedly so. The six-mile sail to the landings is itself a treat, while the Island affords all the pleasures in shade and garden, and country lane, fine drives, picturesque scenery, sandy beach, wood and water, that all the other places conjointly offer. Those who only have a very few hours to spare can spend them well along the shore of the inner bay, not failing to visit the new Fort Richmond. Those less restricted for time, having seen all that is offered upon that side, can avail themselves of the steam cars which leave the lower landing, cross the southwestern end of the island, stopping every five minutes at some upspringing village, surrounded by all the charms of rural life, and pull up at Tottenville, on the western shore. The north shore is reached by boat from foot of Pier No. 23 North River, touching at New-Brighton and Sailors' Snug Harbor on the way. The fare by ferry-boat is ten cents, and the fourteen miles by car, or any part of them, fifteen cents more, and the time occupied in the trip one hour and a half. Tottenville, Rossville, Blazing Star, and other points on the north shore of the island, can be reached by the steamboat leaving Pier No. 30 North River at 3:30 P. M. Fare twenty-five cents.

We have here sketched briefly the points of interest in the immediate neighborhood of the City, the way to reach them, time on the way, and the expense to and fro. In an article to follow this we shall take up those places of resort more distant, yet still within easy journey.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE.

A Betrayed Woman Shoots Herself in the Street—A Strange Story of Love and Crime.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the residents of the Eighteenth Ward were startled by the report that a young and handsome woman had committed suicide by shooting herself. The developments in this case are peculiar, and the story discloses many interesting facts, which are given as received from the Police and others. It appears that soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Eleanor A. Jones called at the residence of Dr. August Von Fresch, No. 447 Second-avenue, and expressed a desire to see him. She was refused permission, but she persisted, when the door was slammed in her face by the servant. Finding that she could not obtain an interview, the woman drew from her pocket a small single-barreled pistol, and placing it to her breast fired, sinking to the pavement in a state of insensibility. The act was witnessed by several persons, and the fact was at once communicated to the Police in Twenty-second-street.

Roundsman Leary and Officers Winship and Wilson, of the Eighteenth Precinct, proceeded to the spot and removed the wounded woman to Bellevue Hospital, but on their arrival it was found that death had resulted from internal hemorrhage.

From information received from Sergt. Banfield and Officer Young, it appears that the deceased called at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, on the evening of the 23d ult., in a state of great excitement. She inquired of the sergeant if he wished to arrest a thief, and in receiving an answer in the affirmative she stated that the thief she meant was her husband, Dr. August Von Fresch, and that he had stolen a gold watch from the landlady with whom they had been boarding, Mrs. Mina Zeiss, of No. 266 East Tenth-street. When further questioned Eleanor stated that she had intended having the doctor arrested on a charge of bigamy, he having married another woman. She claimed that she had been legally married to him; that she could prove her statements, and that they had lived together as man and wife nearly two years, one child, since dead, being the fruit of their union.

She also informed the Sergeant that about a month previous the doctor told her that he had never obtained a divorce from his first wife, and he was afraid that, she would create trouble if she should discover his second marriage. He wished her to go to Boston, to her father and sister and reside for a few weeks, until he could arrange matters. Believing these statements Eleanor went to Boston, where she remained until she learned that the perfidious doctor was about to marry again, when she at once started for New-York, arriving the same day she made her appearance in the Station-house. She was, however, too late, for the third marriage had already taken place. She omitted, however, to say, whether she had had an interview with the doctor or not. Feeling outraged at his conduct, she wanted him arrested on a charge of grand larceny.

Having heard her story, Sergt. Banfield directed Officer Young to go with the lady to No. 403 Second-avenue, and arrest Dr. Van Fresch. On their arrival both the officer and the woman were admitted, and proceeded to the doctor's apartments. On entering the room, Miss Jones walked up to the mantelpiece, and taking up a pistol, cocked it, and aiming it at the doctor, pulled the trigger. The weapon, however, failed to explode, and before she could repeat the attempt, Officer Young succeeded in gaining possession of the pistol. While the officer was thus protecting Dr. Van Fresch, that individual made his escape from the house. He was pursued and arrested, when the officer, his prisoner and Miss Jones repaired to the Twenty-second-street Station-house. On their arrival the accused and the complainant had a long conversation, at the close of which the lady informed the Sergeant that all the statements she had made against Dr. Van Fresch were false, and as she declined to make any complaint against him the Sergeant was compelled to discharge him from custody, at the same time reprimanding the woman for acting in such a manner. Miss Jones seemed so delighted at the explanations made by the Doctor that she declared she loved him better than ever, and they left the Station-house together.

From subsequent events it appears that the promises made to her by the doctor were not carried out, for on the day following she called at the Essex Market Police Court, and procured a warrant for his arrest. The document was placed in the hands of an officer and the doctor was arraigned on a charge of abandonment. As the complaint bore the signature of only one witness the case was dismissed, the law requiring two signatures. Since that time the deceased had made several ineffectual attempts to obtain an interview with Dr. Von Fresch, but as on yesterday she was invariably repulsed.

It is supposed by the police that she went to the doctor's residence yesterday morning with a fixed intention of shooting him, but finding that she could not obtain admittance and being no doubt in a state of desperation she turned the weapon against her own life.

The deceased was a native of Boston, but was reared and educated in Virginia. During the war she was a warm adherent to the Southern cause, and was once or twice arrested by Detective Baker as an alleged rebel spy. She was 22 years of age, of medium height, fair complexion, and had a profusion of light brown hair. She was a person of culture, and surpassingly handsome. Her relatives reside in Boston, and are said to be in affluent circumstances. She resided at the time of her death with Mrs. Margaret Kelly, No. 429 Second-avenue.

Coroner Gamble was notified of the occurrence, and he proceeded to Bellevue Hospital to hold an inquest, but on arriving there this was found impracticable, owing to the absence of important witnesses. The investigation was, therefore, adjourned until to-day at 9 o'clock. Pending this adjournment, Deputy Coroner John Beach, M. D., made a *post-mortem* examination of deceased, and found a pistol-ball wound a little to the left of the median line, and penetrating through the sternum at the cruciform cartilage. Its course was upward and to the left, fracturing the liver, tearing open the right auricle of the heart, and wounding the upper edge of the spleen. The ball was found between the vertebræ and cardiac orifice of the stomach. Death resulted from internal hemorrhage.

Dr. Von Fresch is a German physician of good standing. He denies ever having been married to the deceased, but acknowledges having cohabited with her. This statement is sustained by other witnesses.

ILL TREATMENT ON SHIPBOARD.

Further Testimony Offered by the Crew of the T. J. Southard—The Case still Undecided.

Yesterday morning Coroner Naumann resumed his investigations in the case of Patrick Conway, alias Joseph Mack, a sailor on board the *T. J. Southard*, Capt. Maxwell, which arrived at this port from Leghorn on the 20th ult., after a passage of two months. The death of Conway is alleged to have been caused by cruel treatment by the Captain and mate during the voyage. The following evidence was elicited during the inquest:

Frederick Dwyer being sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 38 Oak-street; was a seaman on board the *T. J. Southard*; the deceased was one of my shipmates, and in the same watch with me; he shipped at Leghorn; I shipped here on the outward trip; he came aboard on the 21st of April; we left the next day; the mate kicked deceased while we were hauling in the hawser; could not say why he kicked him; he kicked deceased two days after we got to sea; I and other sailors were below and heard a noise on deck; on looking out I saw the mate had a rope round deceased's neck and had him hung up in the mizzen-rigging; the Captain told Williams to stop that, and take him forward and give him the rope's end; I saw the mate beat him on the head and body with the rope; he struck him with all his power; it was a three-inch rope; he then sent deceased to work in the anchor-chain; I never saw the Captain beat him, but the Captain was present; after leaving port the deceased was sick and went below; the mate dragged him out of the forecastle; the deceased was not a good sailor, but had a little knowledge of seamanship; the mate beat the whole of the crew; deceased was quite healthy when he came aboard, and did his duty as well as the others; he was 14 days sick before we arrived at New-York; he got castor oil and salts as medicine; I never heard him give impudence to the Captain or mate; the mate struck me once at the wheel.

George Kuenth, another of the crew, testified that the deceased was beaten very cruelly; he came on board on a Saturday, and on Sunday as the ship was hauling out dock, the mate got hold of deceased by the throat and shook him; he told him to go to work, giving him a kick on the back; a couple of days after he struck him with his fist; he sent him to the top of the house to scrape, and while at work the mate used to take him by the hair and drag him around, and kick him; ; the Captain was present; I never heard the Captain tell any of his officers to beat this man; I never saw the Captain beat or strike him in any way; deceased was sick and laid up for a fortnight before we got to this city; he was kicked about while sick below; I never heard him give back answers to the mate or Captain; the mate was in the habit of beating the crew; he struck me with a belaying pin; I saw the Captain beat the men the day we left Genoa for Leghorn; it was a common thing for the officers to beat the men; the Captain would "go in" until tired, then the mate would commence; the Captain said it was a short voyage, but he would make them remember it.

Henry Weller, another of the crew, testified to the fact that the mate had frequently maltreated the deceased during the voyage; that he had seen him strike deceased with a broom-stick on the head and body; the Captain was present nearly every time; he never attempted to stop the mate; after being beaten the man complained of being sick; he had often heard deceased say that in consequence of the beatings he had received, he would not live to get to New-York.

Daniel B. Franklin, lives at Fort Washington, was a passenger on board the *T. J. Southard* from Leghorn: I noticed that the deceased was unable to do his duty; he was ordered to do something to the mizzen rigging; he told the mate he could not do it; the mate pushed him, and the man made an attempt but could not do it; I do not know what the mate did then, he was standing near by at the time; I understood the man did not know much about seamanship; I noticed he was very weak; heard the Captain say he was unable to do duty; I saw the mate strike the men, but not the deceased; I don't think the man was properly treated for a sick man.

The inquest was at this point adjourned until Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CHOLERA.

Remarkable Case at the Westchester House.

Yesterday forenoon, Police Surgeon Waterman was summoned to attend a cholera patient at the Westchester House, but before the Doctor's arrival the sufferer, James Hayward by name, had expired. The Doctor sent for an undertaker, and notified the Health Inspector of the Sixth Ward to disinfect the house. As usual in cholera cases, the undertaker was required to do his duty promptly, and he reached the death-bed about two hours after death, then to be a very much astonished undertaker. He found the corpse moving and seemingly alive. Dr. Waterman, who was again called, in, explained the phenomenon to be only the ordinary contraction of the muscles after sudden death from cholera. The antagonistic movement of cholera corpses has often been noted by physicians who have given attention to the subject; therefore to Dr. Waterman, yesterday, there was nothing marvelous in this case beyond the fact that three-quarters of an hour after death the dead man raised his arms and thrust his fingers into his breast. Dr. Harris and other authorities explain away the absurdities which have been printed concerning the burial of living persons by saying that the relaxation of the muscles, after death, has frequently turned corpses over in their coffins.

Twenty-two reports of cholera were made at Dr. Dalton's office, yesterday, but only six cases proved, on inspection, to be cholera. The entire force of sanitary inspectors were on cholera duty yesterday, and every place where cholera was reported was promptly and properly disinfected.

Fatal Accident at the Times Building—A Painter is Precipated from a Scaffold and Instantly Killed.

A terrible accident occurred about noon yesterday at the Times Building, when a house-painter, named Charles Houghtaling was almost instantly killed by being precipitated into the street from a ladder suspended from the roof. The body of the unfortunate man was picked up by the Police, and removed to the Second Precinct Station-house in Beekman-street, where Coroner Naumann soon appeared and held an inquest. The following evidence was adduced:

Abraham A. Vanderhoff being duly sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 612 East Twelfth-street; deceased was employed by Barney & Stiles, of No. 40 Hudson-street; he was employed in the Times Building in painting; I was overseeing the work; at 12 o'clock to-day there were two men on the scaffold, near the top of the building; I shook the rope, and told them to lower away and go to dinner; I started for my dinner; I heard while in the store that one of my men had fallen off the ladder; I started and came up there; deceased lived in North Second-street, Williamsburgh; he has a wife and children.

George W. McClellan, being sworn, deposed as follows: I reside at No. 1½ Dry Dock-street; I am employed by Barney & Stiles; deceased was working with me on the Times Building, to-day, up on the scaffold; we were going to lower the staging down; there was a guy-line in the top window in the composing-room, and was fastened to one of the printers' stands; deceased sat down on the scaffold and was going to let the guy-line go; the line went too quick for him, and the staging swung out and pitched him off; he fell on the pavement below; I remained on the scaffold when he fell off.

M. W. Beniman, being sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 405 East Ninth-street; I was walking by the Times building in Park-row, and the deceased fell about 18 inches in front of me; I did not know at first what it was, but on looking I saw it was a man; I turned him over; he struck on his right breast; the blood was oozing out of his mouth and ears; he fell from the ladder above.

On the case being given to the Jury, they returned a verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the evidence elicited. Deceased was 30 years of age, and laves a widow and family. He had served all through the war in the United States Navy.

Property Holders in Council—A Protest Against the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad.

A meeting of property holders residing above Central Park was held last evening at the Adriatic Hotel, corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, for the purpose of sustaining the veto of His Honor, the Mayor, of the railroad scheme which contemplated the running of steam cars through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. A further object of the meeting was to organize an effectual opposition to that scheme, and notify the Common Council of the sentiments of the community in regard to the Mayor's veto, and thereby prevent that body from passing the bill. The meeting was organized by the choice of A. H. Brown as chairman, and Wm. H. Raymor as Secretary. The Chairman called upon Mr. C. C. Lee to address the audience, and that gentleman at once took the stand. He was emphatic in his denunciation of the Common Council for attempting, as he said, to rob and plunder the citizens and the City at the same time. He thought those individuals were digging their own graves, and that the ballot box would write their epitaphs. He said the Mayor was entitled to the thanks of the community for his prompt and decided stand he has taken in the matter.

Mr. Walsh next claimed attention, and spoke quite eloquently for some time. He thought it was useless to abuse the Common Council, but would be more seemly to notify that body firmly yet courteously, that they must consult the interests of the people in their acts of legislation and that the appropriation of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street for railroad purposes was opposed by every resident of the upper portion of the island. He contended that the project was originated by the Harlem Railroad Company for its aggrandizement, and could not possibly benefit any person not connected with that company. He said that the laying of the rails in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street would convert that beautiful avenue into a thoroughfare for hogs and cattle, and would most effectually bar the further progress of that portion of the City lying above Central Park. The gentleman continued at considerable length, and from the applause his remarks elicited, evidently spoke the sentiments of the meeting.

Ex-Supervisor Davis, the next speaker, explained the action taken at the previous meetings, and read a protest which had been sent to the Common Council since the Mayor's veto, entreating that body to reconsider their action, and recall the franchise which they had voted to grant the Harlem Railroad Company. The speaker said that he had spoken with several of the Councilmen in reference to the matter, and they had assured him that they had voted for the bill believing that it was simply for a horse railroad, and that it was desired by the residents of that portion of the City. They had no idea that it was intended to convert the avenue into a thoroughfare for the transfer of cattle from the Hudson River to the Harlem Road, and they had assured him that the matter would receive careful attention when it again came before them. The speaker said it would not do, however, to trust to promises, but they must show by their acts that they are in earnest in opposing this railroad scheme.

Other speakers addressed the audience to the same effect, and the meeting determined to resist to the last, and by all lawful means, the laying of a railroad track in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

Contributions Received at the Times Office.

New-York, Friday, July 6, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Enclosed please find the proceeds of the sales of a few bottles of Kellinger's Liniment, $50. Please accept it as a nucleous of a fund for the relief of the sufferers at Portland.

DE WITT C. KELLINGER,
No. 110 Front-street, N. Y.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Thursday, the 5th inst. James Lenox, Esq., in the chair.

Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Dublin, read the 45th Psalm, and offered prayer.

Sixty-two auxiliaries ere recognized, of which fifty-three are in Minnesota, the State Society having been dissolved, and the county societies becoming directly auxiliary to the Parent Society. The other nine are in Connecticut, West Virginia, South Carolina, Missouri, Wisconsin, two in Kentucky and two in North Carolina.

Letters were received from Rev. James Hickey, in Mexico, and Mr. Andrew M. Milne, in the Argentine Confederation, stating the progress of their work; from Rev. Dr. Riggs, Constantinople, in regard to harmonizing the Oriental versions; Rev. Dr. Schauffler, stating the completion of the Turkish Testament, and in regard to the revision and reprinting of the Hebrew-Spanish Bible; from Rev. W. M. Livingston and others, sending the annual letter from the Mission in Western Turkey; from Rev. A. G. Simonton, Rio de Janeiro, as to Bible work in Brazil; from Rev. Drs. Happer and Blodgett, of China, in regard to Chinese versions; and from George H. Stuart, Esq., now in Ireland, accepting the Vice-Presidency of this Society.

Measures were taken toward carrying into effect the resolution adopted by the Society at the anniversary, touching the resupply of the whole country.

Books were granted to the amount of 15,103 volumes, of various sizes and different languages. They were to the Protestant Episcopal Committee for Liberia, to the Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the hospital-ship *Saratoga*, and many grants for the South, to Bible Societies and Committees, to agents, to the Freedmen's Bureau, &c.

Some interesting remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Calhoun, of Syria, in which he presented to the Society a sword which had been given by a Arab sheik for an Arabic Bible.

An agent was appointed for Western Kentucky and for Southeastern Ohio.

Some valuable books were presented for the library, among which are Luther's Translation of the Bible, in two volumes, folio, with numerous illustrations, printed at Wurtemburg by Hans Lufft, 1545, presented by Rev. Dr. Jacoby, of Bremen. Also a copy of the Koran, in Turkish, with notes, from Rev. Isaac G. Bliss.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR VS. NATIONAL—THE WASHINGTONIANS AGAIN DEFEATED.

The visit of the National Club to Brooklyn on Thursday, and their reception by the Excelsior Club of that city, was one of the most *recherché* affairs of the kind ever gotten up on a similar occasion. Early in the morning the Reception Committee of the Excelsiors waited upon their guests at the Astor House, and took them in charge. Some twenty barouches had been provided for the occasion, and the Nationals, to the number of 75, were driven to Fort Hamilton, Bath, Greenwood Cemetery and other points of interest in the City of Churches. While on this tour they stopped at the private residences of several of Brooklyn's wealthiest citizens, where they were hospitably entertained. At Bath, the Pacific Club, of New-Utrecht, entertained them in a substantial manner. Here they encountered Barney Williams, the well-known comedian, who accompanied them on their excursion, and by his genial presence and lively sallies of wit added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. At Greenwood Cemetery a silent tear was dropped to the memory of the lamented James Creighton, whose beautiful monument is a prominent feature of the city of the dead. Mayor Booth was visited by the excursionists at the City Hall, to whom the Nationals were introduced by Ex-Mayor Wood, a member of the Excelsior Club.

About 3 o'clock the Capitoline grounds were reached, where a large crowd had assembled to witness the game. Fully 4,000 people were present, the beautiful ladies of Brooklyn being represented in large numbers. At 3:30 the game commenced, the Excelsiors taking a decided lead from the first, and finally proving victors by a score of 46 to 33. Some excellent play was shown on both sides, the Nationals batting in good style, but fielding rather loosely. The play of the Excelsiors was not up to their usual mark, Brainard, Flanly and Norton having been sick for some time and almost unable to play. Williams, the pitcher of the Nationals, injured his right hand very severely in the latter part of the game, and had to retire, Alden taking his place.

After the game the Nationals were taken in carriages to the club-room of the Excelsiors, in Fulton-avenue. At 9 o'clock the Excelsiors and their guests, to the number of 150, sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Mansion House, in Hicks-street. This affair was truly a "feast of reason and a flow of soul." Everything that the taste could suggest and money procure was provided in lavish abundance, and the tables were filled with every delicacy of the season. Among the invited guests present we noticed some of the prominent citizens of Brooklyn, including several of the shining lights of the pulpit, the bar and the press. Speeches were made by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Dr. Jones, President of the Excelsior Club; Mr. Gorman, President of the National Club; Mr. Hudson, Vice-President of the Union Club; Gen. De Lacey, Col. Woodman, Mr. Henry Chadwick, and others. During the evening the following choice selection of music was sung by some of Brooklyn's best amateur musicians:

Duet, "Flow gently Deva," Lingard and Lockhard; solo, "The Star of Love;" encore, "Katy Avourneen," Lockwood; solo, "Eventide," encore, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," Steins; solo, "The Anchor's Weight," Lingard; duet, from "Martha," Steins and Lingard; duet, "Larboard Watch," Steins and Lockwood; solo, "My Pretty Jane," Lingard; piano solo, with variations, "Home, Sweet Home," Abbott. At a late hour the party broke up, the company joining in the song, "Auld Lang Syne."

The following is the score of the game:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	NATIONAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, 3d b.	2	7	Parker, 2d b.	5	3
Crane, 2d b.	2	7	Berthrong, c.	1	7
Norton, c. f.	2	6	Smith, s. s.	1	4
Leggett, c.	5	2	Williams, p.	3	4
Brainard, p.	2	6	Fox, 3d b.	3	4
Fletcher, 1st b.	4	4	Hodges, 1st b.	4	2
Mitchell, r. f.	3	5	McLean, r. f.	2	4
Flanly, s. s.	3	6	Studley, l. f.	5	2
Clyne, l. f.	4	3	Urell, c. f.	4	3
Total	27	46	Total	27	33

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Excelsior	10	6	3	4	8	7	0	3	5—46
National	0	10	4	4	5	0	5	1	3—33

Umpire—Mr. Grum, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Holt and Munson.
Time of game—Four hours.
Fly-catches—Excelsior, 5; National, 3.

ECLECTIC, OF NEW-YORK, VS. HUDSON RIVER, OF NEWBURGH.

The following is the score of the game played at Matteawan, Dutchess County, on the Fourth of July, for a silver ball:

ECLECTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	HUDSON RIVER.	Outs.	Runs.
Bell, p.	4	1	Lindley, 2d b.	3	4
Bunting, c.	3	2	Millspaugh, r. f.	4	2
Brown, c. f.	2	1	Fisher, l. f.	4	2
James, s. s.	4	2	Boyd, c.	0	5
Coon, r. f.	1	3	Miller, 3d b.	3	3
Dalton, 1st b.	4	1	Hulsey, s. s.	3	3
Humphrey, l. f.	3	1	Kelley, p.	3	3
Wright, 2d b.	5	0	Wilson, l. f.	1	2
Glover, 3d b.	3	1	Garrison 1st b.	6	0
Total	27	14	Total	27	26

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eclectic	2	0	4	5	0	2	1	0	0—14
Hudson River	5	0	11	0	1	1	6	2	0—26

Umpire—Mr. Ford.
Scorers—Messrs. Humphrey and Haines.
Time of Game—1 hour 55 minutes.
Fly-catches—Eclectic, 15; Hudson River, 13.

GOTHAM VS. NATIONAL.

The game between these clubs took place at Hoboken yesterday, the Gothams winning by a score of 34 to 22. The Nationals were short their pitcher, third base and short stop, but had very good substitutes. The Gothams surprised everybody by their excellent play, their fielding being the best we have ever seen them do, while their batting was up to the highest mark. The Nationals did very well in the first part of the game, but in the latter part it was plainly evident to every one present that they were worn out with their hard week's work, and in no condition to play so strong a nine as the Gothams had out on this occasion. Mehl's fielding was a marked feature of the Gotham's play, he taking no less than six fly balls. Connell and "Gideon" deserve particular mention for their batting, the former securing eight runs without losing a hand, and the latter making three home runs. Beadle and Dupignac, of the Gothams, and Hodges and McLean, of the Nationals, also secured home runs, while Berthrong led the score at the bat. The crowd present was very large, but they were not kept in proper subjection by the members of the Gotham Club. After the game, the Gothams entertained their guests in good style at Petry's Hotel. The score is as follows:

NATIONAL.	Outs.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	Outs.	Runs.
Parker, 2d b.	3	3	Connell, 3d b.	0	8
Berthrong, c.	1	5	Shrieve, s. s.	3	4
Patten, s. s.	3	1	Dupignac, r. f.	4	4
Gorman, r. f.	2	4	Beadle, 1st b.	4	4
Hodges, 1st b.	3	2	Stevens, p.	4	1
McLean, 3d b.	3	3	Mehl, l. f.	5	1
Studley, l. f.	6	0	Goodspeed, 2d b.	2	3
Urell, c. f.	4	2	George, c.	2	5
Olden, p.	1	2	Sweet, c. f.	3	4
Total	21	22	Total	27	34

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
National	4	1	0	2	6	1	4	0	4—22
Gotham	3	3	0	1	7	4	5	6	5—34

Umpire—Mr. Hayhurst, of the Athletic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Munson and Horton.
Time of game—2 hours and 40 minutes.
Fly catches—National, 11; Gotham, 15.

To-day the Nationals start for home, stopping on the way at New-Brunswick, N. J., where they play the Liberty Club of that place.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A JUVENILE BURGLAR.

As Officer Donohue, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was on duty in Twenty-third-street yesterday morning, he saw a young boy named Thomas Price break open the window on the first floor of No. 400 West Twenty-third-street, occupied by Gen. R. Hendrickson as a dwelling. He immediately arrested Price, and on his being brought before the Court he was committed for trial. He resides at No. 210 West Twenty-sixth-street, and is 13 years of age.

GRAND LARCENY.

On the 3d inst., Peter N. Cromwell, of No. 239 Hudson-street, went to sleep on a lounge at his house, first laying upon a bureau near by a gold watch, chain and bracelet, valued in the aggregate at $300. On awaking he found that the articles were missing. As no one had access to the room but his servant, Ann Riley, he caused her arrest by Officer Seiter, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and she was held for trial in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ALLEGED THEFT OF BED-CLOTHING.

Isidor Goldstein, of No. 108 Thompson-street, employed an expressman to move his furniture from his residence in Pike-street. While the expressman was driving through East Broadway, a case containing $300 worth of bed-clothing fell off into the street. The driver not noticing the accident, drove on without the case. The fall of the case was, however, noticed by Elizabeth Witty, and calling a carman, she employed him to convey it to her house, at No. 182 Madison-street. The loss being subsequently discovered, Officer Pike, of the Seventh Precinct, succeeded in tracing the property to Mrs. Witty's. She was arrested and held for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

DESCENT UPON A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Charles Bartlett, of No. 78 Nassau-street, made a complaint against George Perrine and Wm. Matthews, charging them with keeping a gambling house at Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-street. Officer Charles McDonnell, of the Sixth Ward Police, was given a warrant for their arrest. On visiting the place yesterday he found John Wallace in the act of dealing cards at the game of "faro," in which money is lost and won, Harry Dumar engaged in keeping the cue box, and George Perrine sitting at the money-drawer all participating in the same game. Perrine, Wallace and Dumar were accordingly arrested and held to bail to answer in the sum of $500 each.

A MAN SHOT IN A BAR-ROOM.

Officer Marsh, of the Third Precinct, arrested Samuel M. Freeman, Michael Ryan and Thomas Mulledy, yesterday morning, on a charge of having forced an entrance into the bar-room of James L. Frazer, No. 186 Fulton-street, striking the bar-keeper with a hammer on the head, and shooting the proprietor in the abdomen. On being brought before the Magistrate, Abrial Swift testified that the prisoners demanded admittance into the premises, but were refused by his employer, whereupon they attempted to enter by force, in the course of which Swift was struck on the head with a hammer by Ryan, and Freeman struck him with a crowbar. During the melee a pistol was fired by Thomas Mulledy, the ball taking effect in the abdomen of James L. Frazer. Augustus Naum deposed that he was employed by Frazer; he was present at the occurrence referred to; he saw Thomas Mulledy fire a pistol at Frazer, and saw Freeman strike at Swift with a crowbar; he also saw Ryan strike Swift on the head with a hammer. The prisoners were held to await the result of the injuries received by Mr. Frazer.

Prize Speaking.—The prize-speaking exercises by the students attending the College of the City of New-York took place at Irving Hall last evening, in presence of a large audience, in which was represented every ward in the City. The judges of the prize speaking were Edward Schell, Esq., Wm. E. Curtis, Esq., A. R. Lawrence, Esq., Manton Marble, Esq., Hon. A. H. Green, Thurlow Weed, Esq., Hon. John R. Brady and Hosea B. Perkins, Esq. The music was furnished by O. S. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. The Riggs Prize compositions were, of the Senior Class, on the "Literary Future of America," by Charles L. Hall; and of the Junior Class, on "Poetry in its Relations to American Life," by William L. Moore. The declamations were as follows: "Paris Exhibition," (Gen. Banks,) Charles H. Brinkerhoff; extract from speech of Col. Baker, Irving L. Bragdon; "Death of Slavery," (Senator Wilson,) Maurice H. Grau; "Liberty of the Press," (Curran,) Charles E. Hiscox; extract from speech of Hon. D. S. Dickinson, George A. Pinkney; "Grant, and the Rank of General," (Demming,) Charles M. Hibbard. The poetical recitations were: "Alexander's Feast," (Dryden,) Henry S. Carr; "Parrhasius," (Willis,) Lucius M. Nutting; "Vision of Liberty," (Ware,) Herbert L. Keyes. Although the air was very warm, being somewhat intensified by the gas light, the exercises were creditable, and the audience managed to sit to the end.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Fire in Portland, Me.—The following correspondence passed between a number of citizens and Mayor Booth, of Brooklyn, in relation to the recent disastrous fire in Portland, Me.:

To Hon. Samuel Booth, Mayor of Brooklyn:

Sir: We, the undersigned citizens, in view of the terrible calamity which has befallen the inhabitants of the City of Portland, Me., on account of the late disastrous fire, respectfully recommend and request that you will call a meeting of the citizens of this city, to be held in the Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of taking such measures with reference thereto as shall suggest themselves to the meeting.

(Signed)—Conklin Brush, Silas Ludlam, John J. Studwell, Cornelius J. Sprague, Wm. M. Harris, T. K. Horton, D. L. Northup, R. Harteau, Thos. Stratton, Luke C. Rust, John E. Cammeyer, J. M. Seabury, H. R. Pierson, P. G. Taylor, H. C. Murphy, C. C. Smith, V. T. Hall, W. A. Fowler, S. Hondlow, J. O. Nodyne, M. Chauncey, L. N. Vibbard.

Mayor Booth sent the following reply to the Committee:

City Hall, Brooklyn, July 6, 1866.

To the Citizens of Brooklyn:

In accordance with the above request, I hereby give notice that a public meeting will be held in the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall, to-morrow evening, July 7, 1866, and I respectfully request each of our citizens who sympathize in the misfortunes which have so lately befallen the inhabitants of the City of Portland, Me., to be present upon the occasion. The object is to me one which appeals to the philanthropic everywhere, and I sincerely hope that the meeting may be largely attended.

SAMUEL BOOTH.

The Body of a Man Found with His Throat Cut—Probable Murder.—A boatman named Thomas Shea, residing at No. 28 Scammell-street, New-York, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, found the body of a man floating in the East River, and towed it to the pier foot of North Second-street, Eastern District. On examination it was found that deceased had a deep wound of two or three inches on his throat, commencing at the left ear. He is about 35 years of age, with sandy hair and whiskers—dressed in black frock coat, plaid pants, gray vest, calico shirt, congress gaiters, gray undershirt and gray socks. In his pockets were three red muslin handkerchiefs, two brass keys, a piece of paper written in German characters and a tailor's measure. The body had been but a short time in the water. Coroner Smith has ordered a *post mortem* examination.

Action of the Fire Commissioners—Fire Companies Disbanded.—The Board of Fire Commissioners of the Western District passed the following resolution at a recent meeting: *Resolved*, That the Chief Engineer be directed forthwith to lock up the houses of the following fire companies until further notice of this Board, viz.: Engine Companies Nos. 5, 6, 7, 9 and 19; Hose Companies Nos. 2, 5 and 6, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, for violation of rules in riding and running on railroad tracks. It is understood that at their next meeting the Commissioners will take up each particular case, when, if the Companies cannot prove their innocence, they will be formally disbanded.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Lynch held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. Jane Hartung, residing in King-street, near Richard, who died shortly after being delivered of an infant a few days since, and under circumstances of a suspicious character. The facts developed proved that the woman was not injured, but that she had no proper care, or no nourishment during her illness. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

Found Drowned.—The body of a man was found in the water at the foot of King-street yesterday. The deceased was about 40 years of age. Had on a blue blouse, black pantaloons and calf-skin boots. His hair was gray. Coroner Lynch held an inquest, and a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

Probable Extensive Theft of Pig-iron.—A man named Andrew Higgins was arrested by Officer Fitzgerald, about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and committed to the City Prison in Jersey City, under the following circumstances: Fitzgerald, who is a New-York officer, had business that called him to the docks at the hour named, and while there he observed two men in different boats rowing up the river, the two apparently being in company. The boats were near enough to permit the officer to perceive that they were loaded with pig-iron. As soon as the men saw the officer watching them they sheered off from the shore, when Fitzgerald procured the assistance of two dock officers, and the three pursued the thieves, as they were now supposed to be, in another boat. The fugitives made for the Jersey shore, which one succeeded in reaching, and made his escape, leaving his boat. The man Higgins was secured, however, and his boat captured also. The prisoner was taken to the Police-station in Jersey City, where he was committed for examination. The iron found in the two boats weighs two tons, as nearly as can be estimated. It is supposed to have been stolen from the Central Railroad Dock, at Jersey City, where there is now lying a large quantity of iron of a similar kind, the owners of which are absent from the city.

Sad Drowning Accident.—A lad named John Gleeson, 14 years of age, son of Alderman Gleeson, of the First Ward, Bergen, was drowned Thursday afternoon in the Hackensack River. He had gone alone to bathe, and not returning when he should, a messenger was sent after him, but only his clothing was found where he had deposited it on the river bank. It is supposed he leaped from the plank-road bridge, and the current proving too strong, he was carried away by it. A cannon was fired over the place all yesterday afternoon, with the view of raising the body. The effort was finally successful. An inquest will be held this morning by Coroner Hanley.

Arrest of an Alleged Horse-thief.—Herman Heiland, a young German, was arrested in Jersey City about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, charged with being a horse-thief. The animal driven by Heiland answering the description of one stolen in another part of the State about a week since, he was stopped by Deputy Sheriff Joseph N. Strover, and questioned as to how the horse came into his possession. Instead of answering the questions put to him, Heiland jumped out of the wagon and ran away. An exciting race of half a mile ensued, at the end of which the fugitive was captured. He was committed for examination.

The Fourth in New-Jersey.—At Woodside, N. J., the national holiday was duly honored by private enterprise. At the residence of D. Ackerman, Esq., a large company assembled in a tent on the lawn, and were entertained in a splendid manner. Toasts were offered and appropriate speeches made. A clam-bake was subsequently indulged in. In the evening the grounds were handsomely decorated with Chinese lanterns, &c. There was a very fine display of fireworks. The celebration wound up with a grand ball.

[Advertisement.]

Our friend Smith has had a varied experience among beverages. Ice-water is dangerous in hot weather; lager is stupifying, and there are several objections to Brandy & Co. He finally accepts Kent's East India Coffee as the safest and best. Sold by all grocers at 25 cents. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Colton's European War Map, Just Published, Price 50 cents. Agents wanted.
G. W. & C. B. COLTON & CO.,
No. 172 William-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar his Own Informer.—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room; never fails.
E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arago	July 7	New-York	Havre.
City of Boston	July 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 7	New-York	Hamburg.
Pennsylvania	July 7	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of London	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Atlantic	June 27	Bremen	New-York.
Teutonia	June 30	Hamburg	New-York.
America	June 30	Bremen	New-York.
Persia	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.

Fah Kee	July 7	Santiago de Cuba.
Monterey	July 7	New-Orleans.
Sheridan	July 7	New-Orleans.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe per steamships *City of Boston, Bremen* and *Arago*, close to-day at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Santiago de Cuba close to-day at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Daniel Webster from Vera Cruz—Dr. King, Mrs. Huggin, Miss Huggin, G. Bensley, C. H. Sweet, F. R. Ruelo, G. Bange, G. Balsing, C. Gaurel, V. Rodriguez, Mrs. Papiana, Mrs. L. Escure, H. E. Black, Mr. Lambert, F. Progess, John Wright, B. S. Galloway, J. Robin, W. S. Nichols, J. A. Valdes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 35	Sun sets	7 33	Moon rises	12 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 04	Gov. Island	3 53	Hell Gate	5 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.

Steamer Westchester, Ingram, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott.

Ships Daisburg, (Pruss.,) Holljer, Baltimore, Charles Luling & Co.; H. L. Richardson, Mills, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; E. W. Stetson, Hurlbut, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks J. F. Pust, (Meckl.,) Voss, Cork for orders, Sloman & Edye; Thos. Wood, (Br.,) Gadd, Dublin, Wm. Tufts & Co.; Hotspur, (Br.,) Corrigill, London, Sloman & Edye; Theresa, (Brem.,) Christoffers, Bremen, Rager Bros.; Wm. Van Name, Cook, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie; Mary Lu retia, Bowers, Apalachicola, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Dan, (Dan.,) Laurenberg, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Malaga, (Meckl.,) Bradhering, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; August, (Pruss.,) Windt, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Florentine, (Hamb.,) Hagelstein, St. Thomas, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Verein, (Pruss.,) Apreck, Miramichi, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Commercio, (Ital.,) Lupi, Gibraltar, A. Fabbricotti; Eagle, Wilkinson, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Hall.

Brigs Hiram Abiff, Tibbets, Nuevitas, Miller & Houghton; H. W. Metcalf, Parsons, St. Martin's, Metcalf & Duncan; Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stephens, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Charles Albert, (Br.,) Holly, Valencia, Brett, Son & Co.; Elizabeth, (Aust.,) Behrmann, Rio Grande de Sul, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Milo, (Br.,) Killing, Matanzas, F. Alexandre & Son; Ludwig, (Hamb.,) Haseloop, Penarth Roads for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners John Snow, Coffin, Marblehead, Snow & Richardson; L. Fulton, (Br.,) McLeod, Cow Bay, Jed Frye & Co.; Onward, (Br.,) Wichmere, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Hero, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Osuna, Haskell, Elizabethport, Thayer & Sargent; Sarah Elizabeth, Reeve, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; B. C. Scribner, Burgess, Georgetown; America, Speight, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Marblehead, Lieut.-Commander R. W. Meade, Jr., Fortress Monroe.

U. S. steamer Winnipec, Stanton, Hampton Roads.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Bolger, Vera Cruz June 26, and Havana July 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney. Is at anchor at the Lower Quarantine. July 1, off Havana, saw steamship Manhattan, hence.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana June 30, via Nassau July 2, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Commodore, (of Boston,) Otis, Callao 83 ds., with guano to order. Was 24 ds. to Cape Horn, and 32 ds. from the Cape to the equator; since crossing have had light winds and calms.

Ship John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Huffner, Hamburg 32 ds., with mdse. and 428 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had 12 deaths, 10 of which were children.

Ship Universe, (Br.,) Hatton, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. and 455 passengers to Williams & Guion. July 2, 200 miles E. of Sandy Hook, saw Italian bark Cupido, bound E.

Ship Arkwright, Caulkins, Liverpool June 1, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has been 19 ds. west of the Banks with light westerly winds and fog. Had 5 deaths and 4 births on the passage.

Ship Winged Arrow, (of Boston,) Berry, Calcutta Feb. 20, Sands Head 24th, with mdse. to order. Passed Cape Good Hope May 14, St. Helena 29th, crossed the equator June 12, in lon. 35 30.

Bark James Duncan, (of Leith,) Thompson, Rio Janeiro 35 ds., with coffee to Chas. J. Spence.

Bark Rescue, (of Shields,) Thompson, Cette 63 ds., with wine, &c., to order. July 3, lat. 40 35, lon. 67 47, saw steamship Royal Standard, from New-York for Liverpool.

Bark Antelope, White, St. Croix 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Bark Vivid, (Br.,) Baker, London 42 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Had heavy weather; shipped a sea, causing ship to leak and losing cutwater, &c. June 11, lat. 35, lon. 34, saw a whaling bark showing a signal, red square, letter T, and white border.

Brig Lizzie Troop, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Newell, Messina, &c., 60 ds., with fruit, &c., to C. C. Duncan & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 26. On the Banks came in collision with an unknown brigantine, which carried away foreyard, main rigging, boat, &c.

Brig Kildare, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Humacao, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Alice V. Goodhue, Crosby, Arecibo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Concord, Everett, Nuevitas 13 ds., with molasses to T. J. Owen.

Brig Adolph, (of Barbadoes,) Bahn, Kingston 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to order.

Brig Frasquita, (Span.,) Bertham, Matanzas 11 ds., in ballast to Griffith & Co.

Brig Alliance, (of Demerara,) Braxford, Barbadoes 27 ds., with old iron, &c., to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Bessie York, (Br.,) Gow, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Covadonga, (of Turks Island,) Henry, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Ysnaga del Valle & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Nellie, for New-York.

Brig Richmond, (of Bangor,) Powers, Yabacoa, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Ida, (of Digby, N. S.,) Gray, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co. July 1, lat. 43 14, lon. 63 30, spoke bark Lord Chancellor, from Cow Bay for New-York, and bark J. H. McLaren and brig Ben Nevis, do.

Brig Piccadilly, (of Cape Town, C. G. H.,) Linn, Algoa Bay May 8, St. Helena 29th, with wool and oil to Bawenelhall & Co.

Brig Alice, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Loud, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with hides to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Victoria Amelia, (of Arichat,) Ferrio, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to B. P. Small & Co.

Brig Talbot, (of London,) Blampied, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co.

Brig Irene, Wass, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Elva, (of Nassau,) Knowles, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson & Co.

Schr. Miranda, (of New-Haven,) Hardee, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Ella, Montgomery, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Oregon, Mourne, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Amelia P. Howe, Burgess, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. Agenoria, Whitmore, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Maybey & Co.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Tilden, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Fred Warren, Robinson, Bangor, with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Wave, Falkenham, Cutler 12 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. W. A. Duborg, Crowell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Panther, Hackett, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Delaware City, for Greenport.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, George's Banks, with halibut.

Schr. Eva, Wickson, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, Fall River.

BELOW—Ship Glad Tidings, from Cardiff.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 6—Arr. bark Teluca, Philadelphia; brigs Bounding Billow, Turks Island; Tangent, Georgetown; Mariposa, Baltimore; R. H. Kennedy, Philadelphia; J. McIntyre, Elizabethport.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 4, P. M.—Arr. brigs M. C. Rosevelt, Wadsworth, Cedar Key, Ls. for St. John, N. B.; Unicorn, (Br.,) Lake, New-York, for St. John, N. B.; Emily Connor, (Br.,) Waycott, do. for Calais; R. H. Kennedy, Geyer, Philadelphia, for Boston; Emily Fisher, Ashford, Rondout, for Boston; Allston, Sawyer, Bangor, for New-York; Frontier, Littlefield, Portland, for Philadelphia; schrs. A. Tirrell, Higgins, Philadelphia, for Boston; Caroline E. Smith, Dawson, and M. E. Turner, Hand, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Gloucester, Hodgdon, and New Globe, Bray, Elizabethport, for Boston; Rising Sun, ——, do. for do.; Cohasset, Barlow, New-York, for do.; R. J. Cummings, Hannah, Albany, for do.; Volant, (Br.,) Lake, New-York, for Halifax; Col. Eddy, Coobe, Huntington for Boston; J. M. Broomall, Mulford, and E. & L. Marts, Marts, Boston, for Philadelphia; Mary E. Amsden, Smith, and Ella F. Crowell, Stevens, Provincetown, for do.; Only Son, Marson, Waterloo, Pickering; Avon, Park, and Prudence, Bangor, for New-York; Duroc, Hodgdon, do. for Newark; Alma Odlin, Frank, Brooksville, for New-York; Comet, Mitchell, Machias, for do.; Magellan, Small, Frankfort, for do.; Nathan Clifford, Shute, Belfast, for do.; Frances Coffin, Wall, and Flying Arrow, Eaton, Calais for do.; Gen. Peavey, Armstrong, Eastport, for do.; Antelope, Brown; Ocean Star, Haskell, and Susan & Mary, ——, Rockland, for do.; Connecticut, Pendleton, Machias for do.; Norah, Clarkson, Portsmouth, for Georgetown, D. C.; J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Potter, Windsor, for New-York; James Bliss, Hatch, Bangor, for Allen's Point; Joseph, McCorthy, Rondout, for Boston.

Sld. 4th, brig M. C. Rosevelt.

5th—Arr. bark Susan Jane, (Br.,) New-York, for Bridgeport, N. S.; brig Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, Windsor, for New-York; schrs. White Squall, Adams, Baltimore, for Boston; Jonathan May, Cobb, Philadelphia, for do.; J. B. Myers, ——, Baltimore for Salem; Martha Maria, Sprague, Philadelphia, for Kennebunk; Hannah, ——, do. for Bangor, with loss of bowsprit and jibboom; Vernal, Giles, Chesapeake, for Bath; Gertrude Horton, Jameson, New-York, for Newburyport; S. S. Lewis, Stetson, do. for Camden; Wm. H. Mailler, Randall, Elizabethport, for Portland; Mary E. Coyne, Ditmars, Boston, for Richmond; J. Paine, Mayo, do. for Philadelphia; Bowdoin, Randall, Portland, for New-York; Julia E. Gamage, Wood, Rockland, for Mobile; Jason, Stewart, Machias, for New-York; Grand Island, Buckmaster, Machias, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Arkwright—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, July 4, lat. 40, lon. 70.

Caroline Searmont—Am. bark, steering E., July 4, off Montauk.

Daisey—brig, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound E., June 3, lat. 47, lon. 23.

R. C. Wright—brig, from Demerara for Baltimore, July 3, lat. 37 10, lon. 74 49.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, June 23, brig Tangier, of Bangor, Smith, for New-York, ldg.; Dutch brig B. Smith, from Bangor, arr. 23d; Dutch barkantine Judah Capp, for New-York, ldg.; schr. John Rose, do. do.

At Rio Grande, May 27, brig Bertha, for New-York June 8; schr. Sea Breeze, do. May 30.

At Baracoa, June 24, schr. Charles Thompson, for New-York July 1.

At Vera Cruz, June 26, bark Rapid, for New-York, to sail June 30.

At Humacao, June 21, brigs Eurus, for New-York in 8 ds.; Blue Wave, for do. in 10 days.

FRENCH SELF-FASTENING BUTTONS
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(GEMGEMBRE'S PATENT.)

PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. They can be changed from one garment to another in an instant. Will never pull off nor tear the cloth. Made in every style for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN'S WEAR, also for the ARMY and NAVY. In order to let the public at once see the great advantages of these goods, we offer to send by return mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, one set SLEEVE BUTTONS, ladies' or gent's, plain 40c., fancy 50c. per set. One dozen SUSPENDER BUTTONS 40c., or one ASSORTED BOX, containing one dozen each, for coats, pants, vests and overcoats, $1 75 per box. A full descriptive list, from which any style of button can be ordered, will be sent by mail on application. Call or address W. B. WATKINS, sole agent, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 6,858. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.

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ALL SIZES, QUALITIES AND PRICES.

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QUILTS AND SUMMER BLANKETS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
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for the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,
Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally.
In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of
REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.
Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.
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CATAWBA WINES.

50 bbls. PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., N. Y.
50 bbls. LAKE SHORE PRESSINGS, Ohio.
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50 bbls. CINCINNATI WINE HOUSES.
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Fresh shipments of these PURE STILL WINES on hand and for sale in quantities to suit the trade, for bottling, for export, for hotel or private use, at the wine-growers' prices, with freight added, by
FREDERICK S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st.

THE GLADIATEUR.

Recently introduced by HIGGINS, of Broadway and 6th-av., is the neatest and most becoming style of ROUND HAT for Ladies and Misses yet introduced. THE GLADIATEUR can be had trimmed or untrimmed in White Pamela, Black and Drab Cactus, and English Milan Braids.
HIGGINS,
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.,
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Ladies ordering by mail, will please give full particulars as to size, color, style, &c. We dispatch by Express, C. O. D., and guarantee satisfaction.

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ALSO, PRINTED LAWNS,
VERY CHEAP.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

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60, 44, 62, 38, 28, 54, 46, 36, 57, 10, 61, 7.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 418, July 6, 1866.
32, 77, 1, 65, 28, 11, 55, 24, 33, 78, 54, 34, 39.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 317, July 6, 1866.
6, 24, 5, 53, 73, 70, 45, 10, 57, 22, 3, 54.
SHELBY—Class No. 318, July 6, 1866.
72, 76, 41, 22, 17, 61, 11, 74, 53, 14, 29, 46, 57.
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Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
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C. C. COTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, to-morrow, in the chapel, Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., at 4 P. M.; also in the church on Broome-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening Subject—*Two Brothers.*

LOST—A CHECK ON THE NATIONAL CITY BANK for the sum of $88 63, belonging to Policeman James O'Neil, of the Twentieth Precinct; number of check, 61,708; the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Twentieth Ward Station-house.